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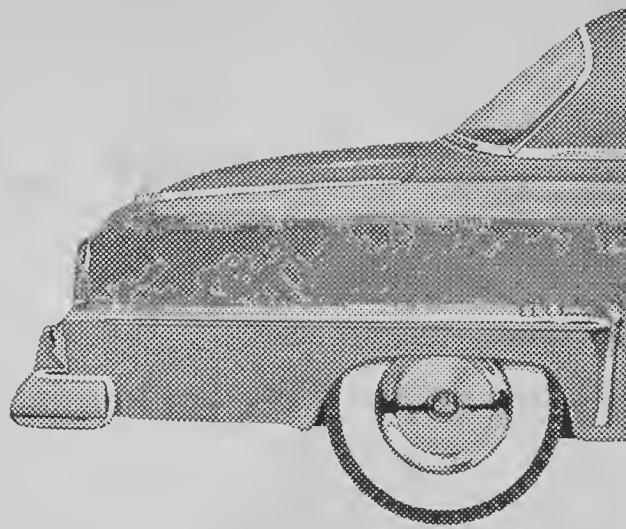
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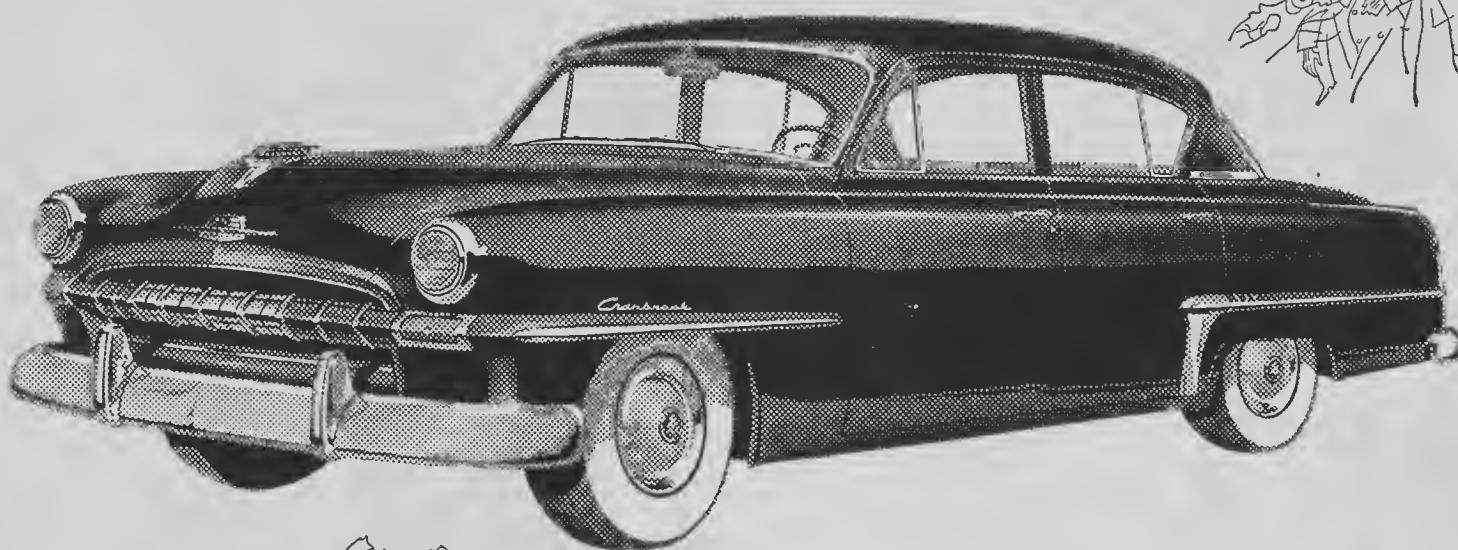
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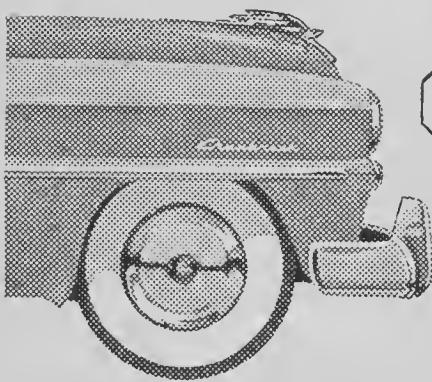
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## THE *Country* GUIDE

JANUARY, 1953

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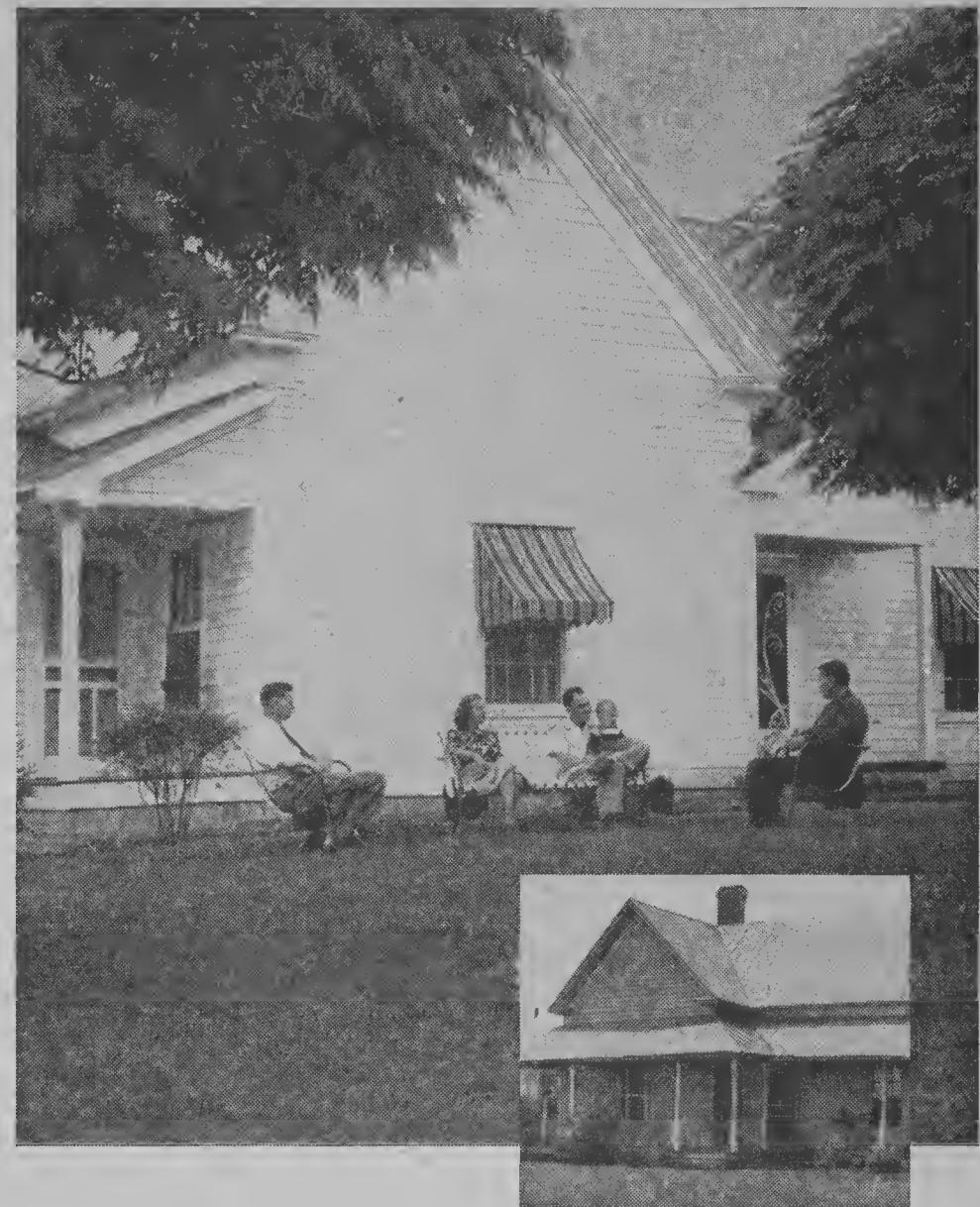
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## "How our farmhouse got a face lifting!"

by Mrs. James O. Hamrick of Boiling Springs, N. C.

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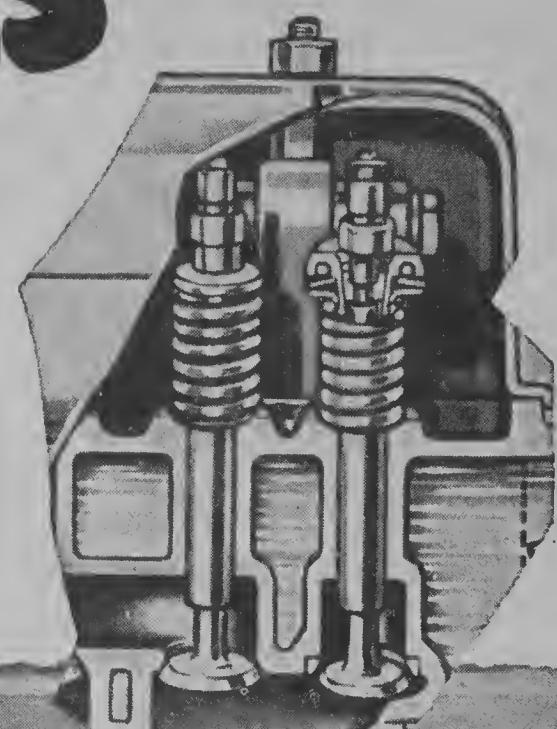
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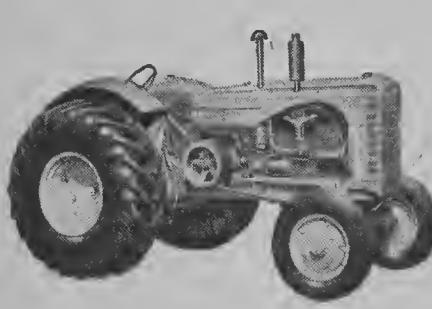
"My M-H 55 gas tractor certainly fills the bill in regard to economical operation. Last year I put in 1200 acres with a 15 1/2-foot wide level disc all in high gear."

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# Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

OTTAWA, of all the places in Canada, is naturally most sensitive to political winds. But is it an infallible recorder of those winds? That is to say, does a storm in the House of Commons necessarily mean a tempest of equal dimensions throughout Canada?

In the light of experience, the answer seems to be, no. It all depends on the issue. However, when the Currie report on certain irregularities within the army was tabled in the Commons shortly before Christmas, most impartial observers here (if there are such creatures) were confident that the storm in this instance would not be localized. Within the House, there were differences of opinion on the point, for after all, the thefts and wastage of public money disclosed were confined to a single army camp which many Canadians had probably never heard of. It just happened to be fairly close to Ottawa. Why should the rest of Canada be unduly perturbed about the activities of a "handful of crooks," most of whom were brought to book anyway?

The government has sought to stress the fact that, relatively speaking, the losses were not enormous. The minister of justice has tried to soothe his countrymen with statistics showing that in comparison with most other countries, they are not being heavily taxed. And this is quite true. Nevertheless, a great many people think they are. Maybe they lack the proper perspective, but that attitude is a fact. Thus the disclosure of thefts and wastes resulting from "a general breakdown"—to quote from the first sentence of the first section of the Currie report—"in the system of administration, supervision and accounting," was hardly likely to please these tax-conscious Canadians. Nor would they be much happier to learn that the scandal was confined to Petawawa, since "a fundamentally loose situation" had left the door wide open to similar misdeeds elsewhere.

Westerners may be interested to know that the one single reaction that made the biggest impact on Ottawa people generally, in the first pre-Christmas stir over the Currie report, was not a speech in Parliament, but a telegram from Dauphin in western Manitoba. That succinct message from the horse Pinto on behalf of himself and his fellow E category equines seeking an old age pension, or alternatively a senatorial appointment, was greeted here with whoops of delight. It was a choice specimen of the power of ridicule, which is frequently more devastating than invective. Pinto and his kind are not being taken too lightly by the professional politicians.

Everything else in the early stages of the session has been totally eclipsed by the sensation of the Currie report. For a while, national health insurance held the stage, but this highly important subject has been shoved rudely into the wings. Except for the circumstances under which it happened, the government probably would not mind this at all, for the less it hears about health insurance just now, the happier it will be. One reason is a natural



reluctance to add another layer to the tax structure—an inescapable consequence even of a contributory system—while so much of the nation's income is being siphoned off by the defence program. Another is the shortage of hospital facilities in town and country alike, since new hospital construction is barely keeping pace with the growth of Canada's population.

However, the growing demands for a national insurance plan in partnership with the provinces will likely have the effect of speeding up this construction.

Except when having to meet the competition provided by the shenanigans at Petawawa, the health insurance topic usually commands plenty of space in the Ottawa newspapers. Not so freight rates. To the Ottawa press, this subject is pretty much of a bore, and treatment of the news about it is perfunctory. Scant attention was paid in their news columns to the announcement by the Board of Transport Commissioners, of its first plan leading to a general equalization of rail charges, a strange attitude on the part of the national capital's press. It is all the stranger in view of the fact that Ottawa also happens to be an Ontario community, and Ontario is very much affected by the Board's proposal.

This apathy is in marked contrast to the reaction in Montreal, where leading English and French language newspapers alike gave banner headlines to the news. The fact that Montreal is the headquarters of both the great railways may explain the interest taken there in a major development in the field of transportation. Nevertheless, the basic decisions are reached, not at Montreal, but at Ottawa.

The point is that this particular Ontario community has not yet grasped the fact that an attempt is being made—just as Parliament directed—to raise freight rates moderately in the central provinces, in order to give corresponding relief from an excessive burden elsewhere. When it does wake up, it may begin to take a livelier interest in freight rates as a whole, and may ponder the effect of such developments as the latest wage increase to the non-operating railway unions.

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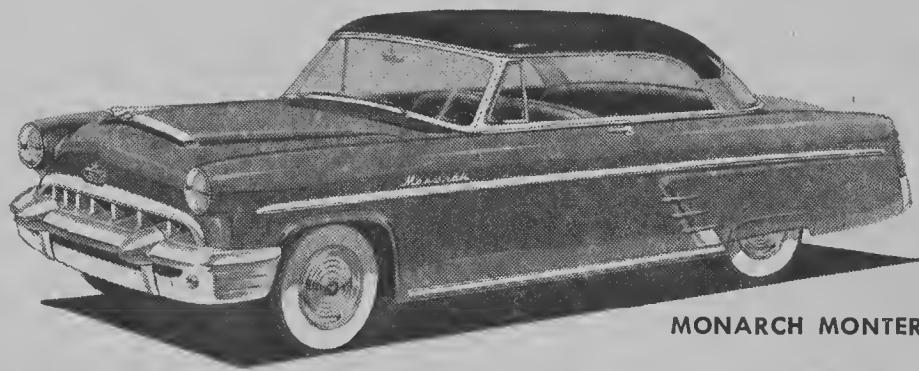


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HERE have been many tributes to the dairy cow as "the foster mother of the human race." In the performance of her adopted maternal duties she has travelled widely and has firmly established her long and honorable lineage. From the days of the ancient Israelites until now, this "female quadruped with an alto voice and a countenance in which there is no guile," more than any other creature on earth has contributed to man's necessities and his economic security. The more advanced a country, the more her virtues are prized. She is at home wherever grass will grow and water flow. Upon her capacities great industries have been founded and have flourished. She is at once a pillar of health and of national economy. By her efforts alone, entire nations have been sustained. Where she is employed, international trade swells. Her marvellous ability to transform vegetation, unfit for man's consumption, into the world's most nutritious natural food, is matched only by her amazing response to intelligent care. Not without reason has she been awarded the status of a foster mother.

Today the Canadian dairy industry is based on approximately three million dairy cows. It is said to be responsible for an annual trade and commerce having a retail value of \$800 million and providing employment, in whole or in part, for one out of every six Canadian citizens. About three out of every four Canadian farm families depend, at least in part, on the dairy cow for their annual income. Approximately 17 billion pounds of milk will be produced in Canada this year, which can be expected to provide farm cash income to the value of roughly \$375 million, and on this production are based the operations of over 1,800 condenseries and butter and cheese factories, the output of which may reach a value of nearly \$400 million.

THIS industry, say leading dairymen across Canada, is threatened now as never before. The strangeness and rapid build-up of the threat are most disconcerting. Until four years ago, dairymen, and government authorities as well, thought the British North America Act would permit the federal government to keep Canada safe for the dairy cow. For 50 years Ottawa had acted on that assumption, but the highest court in Canada finally determined otherwise and declared that only the provinces could retain for the cow her former exclusive position.

Curiously enough, Canada was then experiencing a temporary butter shortage, due, dairymen say, to the filling of unnecessarily large cheese contracts with Britain, which drew to the cheese factories more milk than could be spared from butter manufacture. At any rate, margarine appeared and was permitted to be sold in eight of the ten provinces. Only Quebec and Prince Edward Island remained loyal to the dairy cow, though one or two others eventually insisted that the new substitute should not be sold to look like butter. The new product was nutritious and much cheaper: it was here to stay and in the eight provinces where it may be legally sold, per capita consumption now stands at about 10.5 pounds annually.

Dairymen were aghast at this infringement of their customary rights. There was talk of an appeal, but, alas, hope was but a shadow of its former substance. In any case, there would be little justice in telling millions of consumers that they must choose the more expensive of two nutritious products, when they were already bedevilled by the results of inflation. It is no secret that many of Canada's dairy producers quickly accustomed themselves to the idea of selling their milk or



## Will Self-Help Save Dairying?

*The threat of substitutes derived from imported vegetable oils scares many dairymen. Can dairying save itself?*



Canada's dairy factories have a gross output valued at nearly \$400 million.

cream, and buying margarine for the family. The latest official prices available indicate that first-grade creamery butter prints were selling in Montreal at 58-64 cents per pound, while margarine in Toronto was retailing at 32-43 cents per pound.

The industry gradually came to regard the margarine intrusion as water under the bridge. In 1952, creamery butter is estimated to have required



by D. W. NASH

*Among all domesticated animals the dairy cow ranks first in the economical production of human food and the conservation of soil fertility.*

its usual proportion of total milk production of about 39 per cent. Dairy butter has suffered under the onslaught, but fluid milk sales have increased as have ice cream manufacture and the production of concentrated milks. Canada's dairy herd was larger than in 1951, partly, no doubt, because of the U.S. embargo on livestock and livestock products.

WHAT has roused the industry to a lively anxiety is the more or less sudden development of a host of new, ersatz products, all of them involving further threats to the pre-eminence of butterfat, and at least one offering the possibility of substituting for the hitherto impregnable protein, vitamin and mineral nutrients in the casein, or solids-not-fat in milk. Both the Dairy

Farmers of Canada, representing the producers, and the National Dairy Council, representing the dairy manufacturers, have been rendered fearful by the fact that, in recent months, imitation and substitute dairy products have appeared in several of the states to the south of us. The evil genie of this new invasion is vegetable oil, made from soybeans, sunflowers, cottonseed, coconuts, peanuts, or copra, which have been produced cheaply in tropical or semi-tropical areas, under conditions with which Canada's high-priced economy cannot compete. The unkindest cut of all is that these oils are admitted into Canada duty-free. This, in itself, offers a hurdle of no mean magnitude. What is worse, a top U.S. scientist is reported to have said that vegetable oil interests are processing products by blending two-thirds coconut oil with one-third cottonseed oil and beef fat, and adulterating dairy products with this substitute in such a way as to make it extremely difficult, if not quite impossible, to prove adulteration up to 30 per cent of total fats.

Thus the immediate problem presented by this use of substitutes is to find some method of preserving the integrity of genuine dairy products. Otherwise, consumer confidence would be undermined, and the public not only confused, but defrauded. A University of Illinois scientist has said that the U.S. shortening industry "can produce a margarine of almost identical triglyceride structure to butterfat . . . (which) . . . will, no doubt, pass the present U.S. Federal Food and Drug Administration's test for butter and, therefore, will not be distinguishable from genuine butterfat by this enforcement agency."

In Texas, we are told, an imitation ice cream now represents 50 per cent of total retail sales, despite the fact that the butterfat has been entirely replaced by vegetable oils. In Illinois, dairy operators recently began manufacturing and selling imitation ice cream of the same character, with butterfat completely replaced by vegetable oils. These products, selling under trade names, are offered at about one-half the price of real ice cream. The appearance of an imitation ice cream has forced the largest manufacturer of evaporated milk in the world to introduce a similar imitation product, in which vegetable oils have again replaced butterfat, because an imitation product made entirely outside the dairy industry was outselling all named brands of the genuine product.

It is understood that vegetable oil substitutes for processed cheese, cream and fluid milk are expected in the very near future and that this new danger to dairying will spread (Please turn to page 62)

*Canada exported 204 million pounds of cheddar cheese in 1904. In 1952 we exported none.*



**The Federal-Provincial farm conference held in Ottawa last month, though jittery, was both livelier and better than a year ago**

by H. S. FRY

*Left: The four western provinces were represented by this group of ministers, deputies and other officials.*

*Below: The delegation from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture represented nearly all of the Canadian provinces.*

## Livelier Farm Conference

IT would hardly be correct to credit the four new provincial ministers of agriculture, who appeared for the first time at the annual Dominion-Provincial Conference, with the fact that the conference in December, 1952, was a much more lively event than its predecessor in 1951. The four ministers—the Hon. C. B. Sherwood of New Brunswick, the Hon. R. D. Robertson of Manitoba and the Hon. W. K. Kiernan of British Columbia, together with the Hon. F. W. Rowe, minister of mines and resources for Newfoundland—were scarcely in a position to realize their good fortune in having escaped the dullness of the 1951 event.

The Rt. Hon. James Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, having in the interim heard certain complaints, took the bull by the horns in characteristic fashion and confronted the delegates with these rumors of disaffection. He said the conferences could serve a very useful purpose and the federal department would like to see them continued; but if the conference were to serve its real purpose and secure a desirable interchange of opinion between the provincial and federal departments, the representatives of the provinces should make themselves right at home and start giving off ideas, or words to that effect. In the event, a reasonably good time was had by all.

**M**ARKET cattle prospects, an impending drop in the price of hogs, the unhappy plight of the dairy industry in the face of increasing threats from butterfat substitutes, and a recent sharp drop in the price of eggs, created much discussion. In addition, the tightening squeeze on agriculture by declining prices for farm products on the one hand and increasing costs on the other, received considerable attention from the delegates. Less than 250,000 of Canada's 623,000 farmers are either immediate or prospective beneficiaries of Canada's bumper 1952 grain crops. Some 450,000 farmers are said to have some direct interest in dairying, while the addition of beef cattle, hogs and poultry brings in all of Canada's farmers, except for a small number of specialty operators.

The worsening position of agriculture was the subject of comment from several delegates. The Hon. A. W. McKenzie said that during the past few months Nova Scotia farmers had not found conditions generally prosperous and pointed to a farm-prices drop from August, 1951, to August, 1952, of 11.5 per cent. This, plus an increase in costs of one per cent, produced a 12.5 per cent squeeze. The result was that while conditions generally in Canada are prosperous, the farmer has been forced to curtail certain normally essential purchases such as lime, fertilizers and feed. J. A. Marion, president of l'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs in Quebec, said that during the past eight or nine months, the rural units among Quebec's 1,100 credit unions reported withdrawals by members amounting to \$6 million in excess of deposits, whereas urban credit unions increased deposits in excess of withdrawals by more than \$6 million, to produce a net increase in deposits for the province. In Quebec, said Mr. Marion,



wholesale prices for farm products from August, 1951, to August, 1952, had dropped by ten per cent but farm costs had risen by 2.6 per cent to produce practically the same effect in Quebec as in Nova Scotia. The Hon. I. C. Nollet from Saskatchewan reported that the index of machinery prices had increased between January, 1948, and January, 1952, from 138.8 to 196.4, while for feed the increase was from 196.2 to 252.6. The fertilizer index increased from 112.3 to 161.8, and farm wages from 312.1 to 482.4.

**T**HE grain and feed situation in Canada was on the whole very satisfactory. Record prairie grain crops in 1952, plus carryovers from 1951-52 would permit export of record quantities of wheat and flour and of more than 70 million bushels each of oats and barley and still leave more than 300 million bushels of wheat as carryover into August, 1953. Wheat market prospects seem excellent and promise a final price for the 1952 crop about equal to the \$1.83569 per bushel realized from the 1951 crop. Drought in the United States promises a good market for feed oats and barley, as well as for malting barley. Substantial exports of Canadian barley to western Europe and to Japan are also expected, while the difficulty of moving feed grains from western Canada in adequate amounts prior to the close of navigation was expected to mean firm prices for oats and barley until the opening of navigation next spring.

Hay and fodder supplies will likely be adequate, and the hay crop, though slightly smaller than in 1951, was considerably higher in quality. This, plus a supply of feed grain per grain-consuming animal unit about equal to the previous year's supply, promises available feed more than equal to the demand, despite an increase of six per cent in the number of grain-consuming animal units.

**C**ATTLE marketings in 1953 will probably be slightly higher than in 1952. Cattle numbers have been increasing over the last two years, but in the first nine months of 1952 net marketings fell

about 15 per cent below 1951. Heavier marketings in the last three months were likely to bring the year's total close to 1951. Larger numbers of cattle, plus the holdback last fall due to the piling up of supplies during the foot-and-mouth disease embargo period, may force heavier marketings in the first three months of 1953 than last year and slightly higher numbers between April and September. There is little expectation, however, that the spread between prices for higher and lower grades will be narrowed.

Cattle prices from now on will be largely linked to the American market. The U.S. Department of Agriculture believes that the number of cattle being fed this season is a record and that a further reduction in cattle prices will result from the expected increase in the numbers to be slaughtered, though the decline may be a little more uniform by classes than it was in 1952. Barring a depression, it has been estimated that the low point in cattle prices in the U.S. should be reached about 1956, with a gradual price decline probable over the next four years to bring prices down slightly below the 1949 level, although the long-time view is that further declines will not be as drastic as have occurred during the last year.

In Ontario in 1952, despite a three-year trend toward increased livestock numbers, cattle marketings were down 17 per cent and the feeder movement to farms was down by 37 per cent. C. D. Graham, deputy minister of agriculture, said Ontario farmers were becoming more self-sufficient in raising their own cattle; consequently, increased marketings were expected in 1953.

**P**ROSPECTS for profit from hog-raising worried many of the delegates from the prairies to the Maritime provinces. As with market cattle, hog prices in Canada will be governed to some extent by the course of the U.S. domestic market. U.S. market prices for hogs are expected to be higher this year during the winter months than last year, principally because of a (Please turn to page 29)

OE was over at the Lodge early next morning. He was in the best of spirits. His father was better and Rona had come to stay in the store so Joe was free to go.

A bright-eyed Tanya met him at the pier.

"Hi, Joe. Isn't this a lovely day? I feel full of pep and energy this morning. Come on in and have some waffles and coffee."

Joe tied up the *Rover* and took her arm. "Waffles sound good. Do you know what we're doing today? We're going fishing on Little Moose and this time I won't offer to carry you. Martha packed us a lunch and I've got waders and fishing tackle and bait."

They sat at the kitchen table and ate, then Tanya went off to dress. Joe started up the gramophone, whistling in tune with the music. This time she did not mind listening. The restraint between them was gone.

They got into the *Rover* and headed westward. The *Rover* was bigger than the *Jolly Canuck*, and had the wheel inside the cabin. Tanya sat on the leather seat and looked out through the window.

"Your *Rover* certainly has class and she makes good speed. Did you build her yourself?"

"I did. It's the fastest boat hereabouts. I built her specially for speed. I've gone all the way to Winnipeg and back and she ran like a charm. Dr. McNulty used her when I wasn't here."

He said nothing about McNulty's arrival the night before and his advice to Doug that Oria be sent to a sanatorium as soon as she was able to travel. Tanya looked so happy this morning he didn't want to say anything that would dim the sparkle of her eyes.

"Is McNulty a good man?"

"The best. He's a fine diagnostician and he certainly knows his business. He's pretty abrupt at times, but people rather like it. They know he doesn't minimize the truth and tells them exactly what. Sometimes I think he's just a little too honest myself." He was thinking of his father.

"I don't know, Joe. I think maybe that's the best way. Then you know what you're up against."

"Perhaps you're right." He laughed. "It certainly is funny how people take things. A few years ago he told old White Crane she wouldn't last until morning. She had been sick for weeks and he'd been over every day. Well, when she heard that she turned her face to the wall and promptly went to sleep, and in the morning she was better. She's so contrary, I think she did it on purpose to prove he could be wrong."

"She's a queer old soul," Tanya said. "She visited me one day and talked for a long time in Cree, and went through the most curious motions as if she was imitating a bird in flight and pointed southward several times. I hadn't the least idea what she was trying to tell me. She half-dropped one arm and hopped around with a pained expression on her face. I think perhaps she found a bird with a broken wing just across the river, or something like that."

Joe got up and checked the engine. "One more mile and we'll be there," he said when he came back.

"We'll fry our fish over a bonfire for dinner this evening."

"If we catch any fish," she retorted.

ANGUS and McTavish were cutting through the forest to visit Jim Stran, a fur farmer who lived near Little Moose River. Little Moose was a shallow, swift-running stream that emptied into Pelican River from the south. Stran's farm was situated on the west side, almost at the junction of the two rivers. Little Moose supplied him with fish for his mink and Pelican

*Tanya in waders was tugging and straining on her line. Joe's voice rang out above the roar of the stream. "No! No! Look out! Not so fast!"*



***Angus discovers Tanya's presence at Pelican Bay and hears her declare that she is leaving. Later Tanya sets out by boat on a lonely expedition to the Old Fort and unknowingly is followed by Willow as revealed in this thrilling and tense chapter***

Angus strode to the bank, while McTavish behind him was struck dumb. There were Tanya and Joe in waders with fishing rods, and Tanya was tugging and straining on her line. Joe was wading toward her.

"Careful, Tanny! It's a whale of a fish! Look out! Look out!" He spoke too late. The line snapped and Tanya fell backward into the water.

Joe threw his head back and roared with laughter.

ANGUS strode forward, his eyes blazing with fury. He was going to speak to them, and by the look on his face it wasn't anything pleasant that he had to say. McTavish seized his arm and tried to draw him back.

"Angus! Angus! man, you mustn't let them see us. We mustn't spoil their fun. She's—she's a fine girl, Angus, a fine, braw lass, and she's had

much to bear. I know what I'm sayin'. You mustn't say anythin' you may regret all your life."

It was like talking to a man of stone. McTavish was in despair.

"Listen to him laugh, Angus. Have you heard him laugh like this since he came back? What do ye care who it is that makes him laugh as long as he's happy? Leave them be, Angus, or you'll never stop bein' sorry."

Angus' arm fell to his side and he turned away. McTavish led him to a fallen tree some distance off and made him sit down. The old man was trembling as he reached into his pocket. McTavish sat down beside him.

"Angus," he said softly. "I'm glad you know about her. She's been here since the week before Joe came home. She's had a hard life, and what she did to your boy was small in comparison with what life did to her. She went overseas, as a nurse, and she took care of the sick and the dyin', boys like yours and mine, Angus. War is hard on men, but it's harder still on women. They're made of finer stuff, and they suffer more than a man ever would. She was on one (Please turn to page 42)

***by KRISTINE BENSON KRISTOFFERSON***

River served as his highway. Sometimes he walked to the Bay and as a result had worn a good path through the forest.

Angus and McTavish walked leisurely along expecting to arrive at Stran's in time for lunch and a good pipe. They could hear the murmur of Little Moose long before they reached it. Both men wore waders, as there was no bridge over the river and they would have to wade up to their knees to cross.

The trees were thinning a little, and ahead of them gleamed the water.

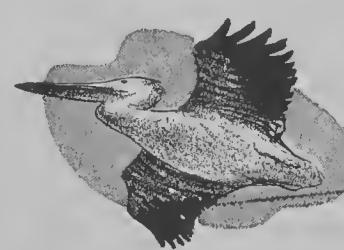
"Little Moose is verra full this year," Angus remarked. "Last year it was mighty low, scarcely half-way up to ma' knees when I went to see Jim in September last."

"We had so much rain in the fall before the frost came, and then the heavy snows last winter didn't help. Maybe ya' shouldn't be wadin' Angus."

"Tis nae far," Angus said with a smile. "I feel fine noo." A voice rang out above the roar of the stream.

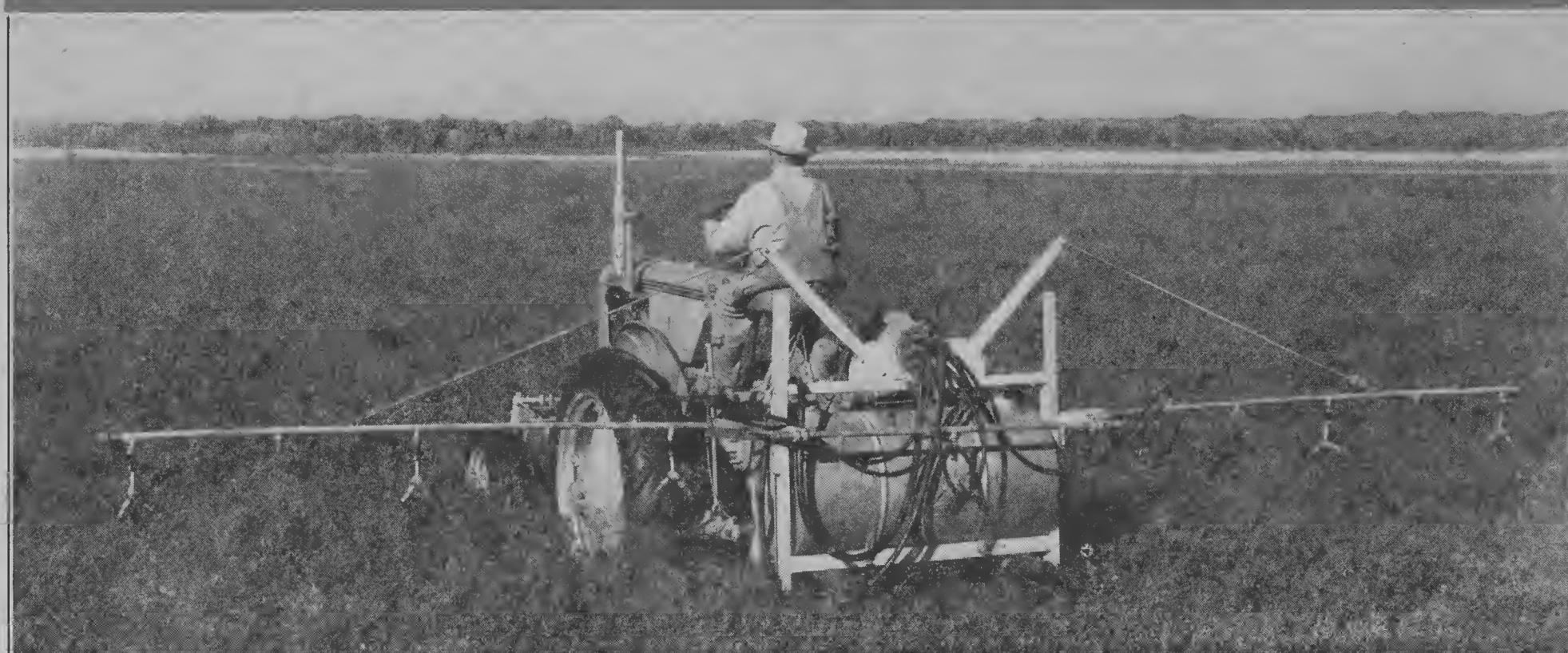
"Tanya! Don't reel it in so fast! Play it! Let it tire! No, No! Look out! Not so fast!"

It was Joe's voice.



Illustrated by Clarence Tillelius

# More Threats to Weeds



**Over 500 weed specialists from Canada and the United States recently attended the combined North Western and Western Canadian Weed Control Conference to review weed research problems and recommend some new chemicals**

ONE hundred and fifty-five years ago a young English clergyman, Robert Thomas Malthus, propounded the stern thesis that population would inevitably outrun food production. Fertile land was limited, but population could grow almost without check. He saw subsistence incomes, famine, malnutrition and war as the inevitable prospect of man.

The intervening years have quieted the alarms resulting from Malthus' gloomy predictions. Many factors unforeseen by Malthus have tended to delay overpopulation, not the least of which has been the growth of a lusty agricultural science which has greatly increased crop yields, per acre and per man.

Chemical weed control was an interesting laboratory problem facing a few farm scientists scarcely ten years ago, yet in 1952 almost 13.5 million acres were treated with 2,4-D in western Canada alone. This compares with half a million acres in 1947.

Scientists and weed specialists from the north central states and western Canada recently converged on Winnipeg to discuss weed problems, and heard conference president, K. P. Buchholtz, Department of Agronomy, University of Wisconsin, say, as had Malthus in a different century and on a different continent, that rapidly increasing populations made the production of more food essential. He also agreed that few new areas can be developed. Nevertheless, an assault on weeds so successful that it eliminated losses of ten per cent in wheat fields, would increase effective wheat acreages by the equivalent of six million acres in the United States and 2.5 million acres in Canada.

He also pointed out that the 24 million acres of woodland pasture in the northern and eastern states yields only one-fifth as much forage as cleared pasture. Clearing two acres out of each five would double the production of forage; and if the remaining three were fenced and maintained as a woodlot the production of usable timber would also be greatly increased. The same would, he felt, be true of Canadian woodland pasture.

CHEMICAL weed control in wheat, oats and barley means dividing the growing period into five parts, in each of which these crops respond differently to 2,4-D. From emergence through the one-leaf stage the plant is highly susceptible to 2,4-D, and spraying causes the leaves to become twisted and tubular. From the two-leaf to the five-

leaf expanded stage the plant is susceptible; and between the five-leaf and the early boot stages grain crops are relatively tolerant of 2,4-D. Later, between the early boot and fully headed stages the plant is again highly susceptible, but becomes highly resistant to 2,4-D between the milk stage and full maturity. These periods are not as well defined in oats as in wheat and barley, oats being more susceptible at all stages.

Applications for weed control in wheat and barley should be made in the third period—the five-leaf to just prior to the boot stage. Oats should be treated during the latter part of this period. As oat plants are more likely to be damaged, relatively lighter dosages should be used, and the rate of application on all these crops should not exceed four to eight ounces acid equivalent per acre. Where esters are used, four ounces should not be exceeded except where the more resistant weed species are met with. If preharvest treatment is used the conference suggested that up to a pound of acid equivalent should be safe after the early milk stage.

Great care must be exercised in treating flax with herbicides, and all scientists reporting, recommended that the best possible cultural practices be used in preparing land for flax seeding. It is pos-

applying five pounds of TCA (trichloroacetate) per acre. For best results the flax should be at least two inches high, and the foxtail less than two inches high. TCA can be mixed with 2,4-D or MCP to kill susceptible grass weeds and susceptible broad-leaved weeds, with one application.

THE discussion of wild oat control was marked by a note of optimism. The advent of 2,4-D and the consequent bringing under control of most broad-leaved weed species was felt to have made farm operators and farm scientists increasingly conscious of the age-old challenge of wild oats. The challenge is dramatic: wild oats rate as by far the most troublesome weed in the prairie provinces, Montana, North Dakota, and parts of South Dakota, and Minnesota. There are 106 million acres under cultivation in this area and of this total it is estimated that 61 million acres carry wild oat infestations, while 29 million of these acres are severely infested and present a major control problem. The infestation can be almost incredibly severe: one field at Beaverlodge, Alberta, was reported to have yielded four bushels of wheat and 39 bushels of wild oats per acre; and recent investigations by the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, showed that certain fields had ungerminated wild oat seed in the soil amounting to 30 and more bushels per acre.

Extensive experimentation is being conducted on chemical control of wild oats, but cultural control continues as the only practicable expedient. At Brandon, delayed seeding has been found quite effective. Barley seeded May 8, 1952, had an infestation of 28.5 wild oat plants per square yard compared with 4.4 plants when seeding was delayed until June 11, and the wild oats grown out previous to seeding. Similar results were recorded at the Indian Head Experimental Station. Tillage to kill wild oats before land is seeded, or after the seed is in, but before it has come up, is effective, as is summerfallow also. At Brandon a six-year rotation, including two years of grass, has reduced wild oats infestation to a trace, while in a four-year fallow-grain rotation the wild oats steadily increased, from 1.8 per cent by weight in first crop, to 6.5 per cent in second and 10.3 per cent in the third. Fall-seeded crops of winter wheat or fall rye help to clean up wild oats and a cleaning rotation such as fallow, wheat, oats cut green for feed—or wheat, green oat feed and then (Please turn to page 38)



by RALPH HEDLIN

sible, however, to kill weeds in a growing flax crop. The relatively new chemical MCP (2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid) is less damaging to flax than is 2,4-D. Either one can be used, and should be applied as soon as there is sufficient emergence of susceptible weeds to make spraying practicable. Two to three ounces of MCP or 2,4-D amine can be used for mustard, and up to four ounces for lambs' quarters, pigweed, stinkweed, cocklebur, marsh elder and ragweed. Green foxtail, sometimes called wild millet or pigeon grass, can be eliminated by



*The Indians were afraid of Joe. He looked powerful, and was.*

**I**N the early days of this century when the Canadian Northern Railway was pushing across northwestern Ontario, there was one construction camp which was famous for its cook. It was a camp for the crews freighting in supplies, situated halfway up Sturgeon Lake in a bay where the winter road crossed to Six Mile Lake, and so on north. From the Canadian Pacific Railway, far south at Dinorwic, it was a case of horses in winter and canoes in summer.

François Thibault, an old-country Frenchman whom the men called Joe, was the cook, and they said no one could beat his bread or pies. That was something he had learned in Paris, in his very young teens. Sometime, within the previous ten years Joe and his brother had come out to Canada. The brother, so rumor said, had come first and homesteaded in Saskatchewan. But Joe liked the bush better than the prairies and headed for the wilds of Ontario.

There were years of construction by the C.N.R., after which the gangs pulled out and dispersed. But Joe decided to stay behind, using the vacated buildings for house, shed and boat shelters.

"Good-bye, Joe. Bet you'll sure get lonesome!" the last teamster called as he waved his mitten hand.

With a smile Joe waved back. He stood a moment looking after the departing team, then turned around facing the door of the cabin nestling on the fringes of the northern forest. He had turned his back on the world.

**D**URING the next quarter century, when kings, banks and nations fell, Joe stood firm on the acre he had cleared. The horse manure helped. There were piles of it stacked against the aging stable. Complete self-sufficiency was Joe's ideal and he had achieved it in this land of the singing solitudes. His sandy loam grew everything he needed: greens, potatoes, tomatoes, corn, small fruits. He had his wine of the rhubarb, of the parsnip, the crystal-clear high wine of the strawberry, the whiskey *blanc* of the corn. Also moose, deer, trout, pickerel and whitefish. What more does a man want on this earth?

"No man need starve in countree lak dis," he would say to the few people who came his way.

During the long years he held no intimacy with the handful of Indians around. They were afraid of him; he looked powerful and was. His voice had the bull-moose ring of authority. A few prospectors wandered in—strange men with queer ideas. They

a double-header he asked us to stay for a meal. He was a superb cook and seemed friendly enough, but we were alert not to overstep any mark he might have drawn. We sipped his heady brew carefully.

**T**HE cabin's interior revealed Joe's practical nature. He had a work bench cluttered up with bits of metal, for he was always improvising and making things. He even turned out his own bullets in an iron mold. He wanted to be independent of the world. A terribly sane man, moral through reason; cool, unafraid of the bayonets of life. He knew nothing of religion and less about God.

"I 'ave my own idea about t'ings. I come here to get away from de cackle of mankind. Man ees de plain fool. If I lef' de earth for a t'ousan' year an' come back, man would be jus' de same. A liar an' a fool he ees."

A few years later I was out searching for the famous wolf hunter, Jerry Drummond, who seemed to have lost himself in the bush he knew so well. On a wild January night I was heading for the railroad 30 miles away, when I suddenly decided to put up at Joe's for the night. I made a right turn and struck five miles west across the lake. It was dark when I reached the cabin and knocked at the door. I had to knock several times before Joe realized that there was a human being outside.

He admitted me reluctantly, for his policy was never to let anyone remain overnight. But when he heard what hunt

I was on, he not only made me welcome, but offered his help in searching for Jerry. I declined it because I figured I could make better time alone.

But I unrolled my eiderdown and spread it on bearskins laid on the floor. Joe produced a crock and we did considerable talking there in front of the leaping fire. Months had passed since the Frenchman had seen anyone, and his reticence seemed to be broken. Finally, when he hitched up his fur robes and turned on his bunk, I thought he was going to sleep at last. Instead he leaned on one elbow and pronounced six words slowly:

"I chose dis life for myself."

As he spoke I felt pressing in on me from the zero dark outside, the awesome vastness, the solitude of eternal immensities. I had known men who

sought the hinterlands to be alone for a month or two, even for a year or more—but never one who had determined to live most of his adult life wrapped round by universal silence.

"Haven't you ever thought of getting married, of having a woman to share your life?" I asked him.

"Woman?" echoed Joe. The word came from deep down in him; far away, like a sigh breathing through the forest at the end of Indian summer. "Woman?" he repeated. "Woman."

It came out then, in short, slow sentences, with long pauses between. There had been a girl in France: *si petite, si charmante*, with brown eyes and hair like the horse chestnuts of the great trees lining the main street of the little village. There had been a man, too.

"*Mon—mon compagnon*—my frien' you understand. We love her both, my frien' and I. But she love me."

Then Raoul, the friend, had taken to drink and bad company. Joe could do nothing with him, hard as he tried. But it was Joe whom the gendarmes arrested for the brutal attempted murder and robbery of a blind neighbor. (Please turn to page 34)

Illustrated by Clarence Tillelius



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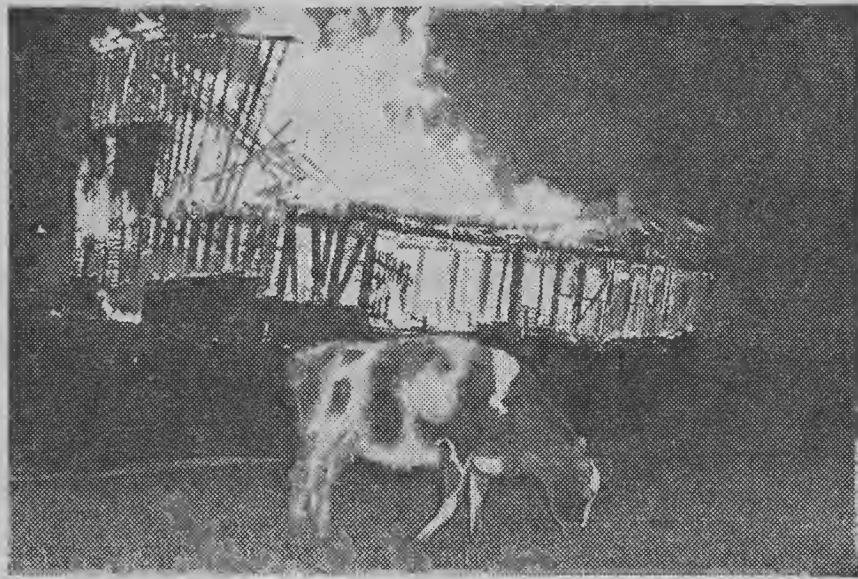
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## Decline in Exports Threatens B.C.

British Columbia's new government hopes to ease the  
shock by public works, including railway extension

by CHAS. L. SHAW

REMOVAL of trade barriers, which was one of the basic objectives of the recent London conference of Commonwealth leaders, has a special interest for British Columbia, because so many of her products depend on export markets for prosperity.

The lull in offshore trade, largely due to the exchange, or balance of payments, problem, has delivered a telling blow to the forest, fishing and farming industries of B.C. It would exaggerate their plight to say that these industries are depressed, for they are still fairly active and their earnings have been relatively good. They are, however, beginning to suffer from the removal of their mainstay, the British overseas market.

The first big boost to British Columbia exports was provided by the Empire preferences which went into effect in the depression 30's, and advantageous tariffs continued to operate effectively until after the war. British Columbia was thus able to sell lumber on a huge scale in Britain, in competition with the Baltic countries; and British Columbia salmon was able to undersell the Japanese pack. Similarly, British Columbia apples won a place in the British market against the rivalry of fruit from the United States and elsewhere.

Britain's exchange situation, however, and the necessity of concentrating her purchases in the non-dollar area, has not only shut these B.C. goods out of the British market, but may make it necessary for west coast industries to repeat the long and difficult selling job, when, and if, the exchange problem has been solved. Reports from London indicate that Canadian apple growers, for instance, will have a tough time regaining their hold in the United Kingdom, because of increasing competition from the U.S., where export subsidies prevail.

SOME people are beginning to wonder whether, in view of Britain's eagerness to buy, but inability to pay, it wouldn't be more realistic for British Columbia to by-pass the exchange problem and merely reduce prices to the point where Britain could afford to buy, regardless of the dollar shortage. This, however, as might be expected, is more difficult than it might superficially appear to be.

To reduce prices it is necessary to reduce costs of production. The herring industry tried to do this during the past couple of months when the operators, worried by sagging markets, offered a price to fishermen roughly 50 per cent of the 1951 figure. The fishermen simply refused to fish; and the commercial herring fishery, which usually represents a revenue of several million dollars, was simply non-existent up to the end of 1952. Regardless of the merits of the case, it demonstrated that cutting costs of production isn't simply an arbitrary matter that can be made effective by one group decision.

The lumberman and the farmer would probably find it just as hard to reduce costs, too. Labor is, of course, one of the major factors in keeping prices up, but it would be unfair to

place all the blame there. Spokesmen for the unions are prepared to argue that the companies for which they work are still reporting substantial profits, and that any sacrifice to be made must apply all round.

THE Socred premier, W. A. C. Bennett, hopes to be able to work out a deal with Alberta and the federal government, and perhaps with the transcontinental railroads as well, for another extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway into the Peace River country. In addition his government is working on a program for spending more than \$20,000,000 on roads, bridges and similar works.

The proposed P.G.E. extension has provided an avenue for greater integration between the two western provinces now governed by Socred administrations. It is also in line with statements made by government leaders during the June, 1952, election campaign on the coast. It was intimated then, that the two provinces already had many interests in common and that they could advance together more harmoniously with the same type of political thinking fixing policy at Victoria and Edmonton.

Alberta, of course, has an interest in the Peace River country and, in a sense, a competitive one, since the Northern Alberta Railway serves that territory. Extension of the P.G.E. along the lines suggested by Premier Bennett, would result in linking the two transportation systems. In the days when coalition ruled British Columbia it was feared that the province was gradually losing the trade of the Peace River area to Edmonton, because of the lack of transportation facilities. The John Hart Highway was built in an attempt to remedy that situation.

With Social Credit in office in both provinces, the sentiment is somewhat different now. The Socreds claim they have a broader viewpoint, encompassing a co-operative program between Alberta and B.C., for mutual benefit from the fuller development of Peace River's resources in grain, oil, gas, coal and timber. The Peace River country itself would, of course, gain tremendously. Extension of the P.G.E. from its present northern terminal, reached by construction last year, is from Prince George. To build the remaining 277 miles to Dawson Creek would cost an estimated \$27,000,000.

COMPETITION of another kind is being adversely felt by bulb growers, and they are asking for regulation of Dutch bulb imports to protect the domestic industry. The Netherlands government subsidizes bulb exports, and while B.C. growers realize they are not yet able to meet all Canada's requirements, they feel that imports should at least be placed on a quota basis. Incidentally, Dutch berries, also subsidized, have been used to force down further than necessary the prices offered B.C. growers for their produce in Britain, according to the new provincial minister of agriculture, Kenneth Kiernan, who appears to have the needs of the farming industry clearly in mind.

# News of Agriculture



U.S. Public Health Service photo  
Rabies has brought a ban on the movement of dogs north of the 55th parallel in the prairie provinces, and the vaccination of all dogs within reach.

## USDA Expenditures

BETWEEN 1947 and 1951 the United States Department of Agriculture spent an average of approximately \$1.4 billion per year. New loans through the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers' Home Administration amounted to \$391 million, in addition to \$37 million administrative expenses. Credit, therefore, accounted for 30.9 per cent of average annual expenditures, though most of the loans will eventually be repaid. Price supports and subsidies cost \$380 million, or 27.4 per cent of expenditures; and soil conservation \$340 million, or 22.7 per cent of annual expenditures. Each year the department spent an average of \$63 million on research and a further \$30 million on federal aid to extension. Pure administration and miscellaneous activities cost \$90 million per year; and Forest Service, including the control of forest pests, \$81 million.

The \$380 million expended for price supports and subsidies each year is divided as follows: \$174 million to meet the net operating losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is the principal price support agency of the U.S. government for agriculture; \$77 million for the school-lunch program; \$69 million for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities under the "Section 32" program; and \$60 million for sugar subsidies.

The Section 32 program is so called because of a special fund provided by Congress by which 30 per cent of each year's custom receipts are set aside for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities. If unused in any period, this fund may build up to a maximum of \$300 million. Products such as dried milk, bacon, ham, honey, pecans, orange juice, apples, eggs and dried beans were purchased under this program during the year ending June 30, 1952. Such products are not eligible for price support under other U.S. government programs. During this year the government bought, for example, 2.3 million gallons of concentrated orange juice, 18.5 million pounds of smoked ham and more than 17.7 million pounds of honey. As required by law, all of these products

were given away to non-profit institutions—for the most part, the school-lunch program. The department may also use this money for subsidizing exports and, in 1952, subsidized the export of apples, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, pears, prunes, raisins and honey, at a cost of more than \$16,760,000. During the last fiscal year, under this particular law, the USDA spent \$51,219,211 from a total of \$275 million available. In December, the department was cleaning up a turkey-purchase program by which more than 46 million pounds of turkey was supplied to school lunchrooms.

During the 1947-51 period, the U.S. soil conservation cost an average of \$49 million, and agricultural conservation payments, an average of \$225 million.

## Ramsay New Director

ON May 1, Rupert D. Ramsay, who since May, 1951, has been general secretary of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, Ottawa, will take up new duties as director, Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Ramsay grew up on a mixed farm near Bladworth, Saskatchewan, and after taking the diploma and degree courses in agriculture at the Uni-



Rupert D. Ramsay.

versity of Saskatchewan, obtained his B.S.A. degree in 1929, later securing the M.Sc. degree in 1932 from the University of Minnesota. He was on the staff of the Extension Department at the University of Saskatchewan from 1929 to 1944 as a livestock specialist.

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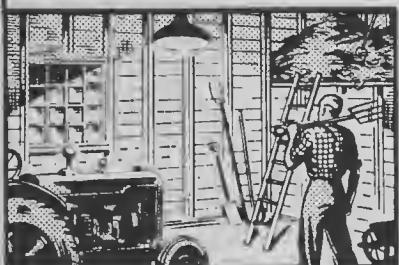
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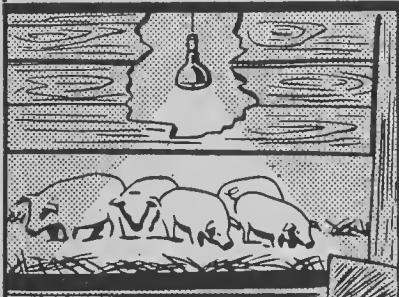


A Well-Lighted Barn is a Must—Granary and haymow should have dust-tight lights where they can throw plenty of light over working areas.

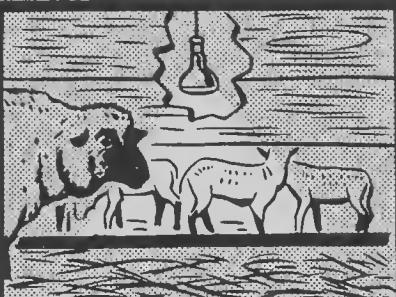
General Electric Lamps cost so little . . . stay brighter, longer . . . give dependable, economical performance. They speed jobs . . . guard against accidents . . . prevent eye-strain. They're your first choice for your home, barn and outbuildings.

## Reduce Livestock Losses with

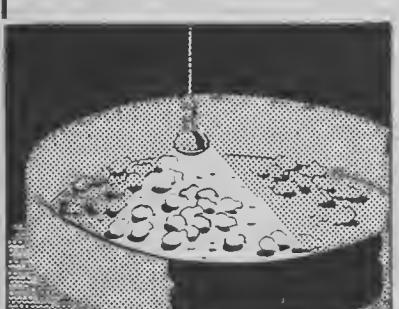
# GENERAL ELECTRIC HEAT LAMPS



Build a boarded-off area under heat lamp to help keep pigs from being chilled or crushed by the sow. Some use second heat lamp over sow to quieten her during farrowing.



Reduce losses through chilling, with a simple brooder. Brooder allows lambs to be left in lambing pens where ewe can see them.



G-E Heat Lamps will serve you in many ways on the farm. G-E Heat Lamps will keep your hands warm in the milk house, will dry fresh varnish or glue in workshop projects. In the home, G-E Heat Lamps relieve body aches due to over-exertion—will dry small garments quickly. Get your free copy of the G-E Booklet "Heat Lamps all Around the Farm" from your G-E Lamp Dealer or write direct.

Among successful farm applications of heat lamp brought to our attention was its use in chick brooding—wherever reliable electrical service is available. For instance, one G-E Heat Lamp is usually adequate for 50-100 chicks.

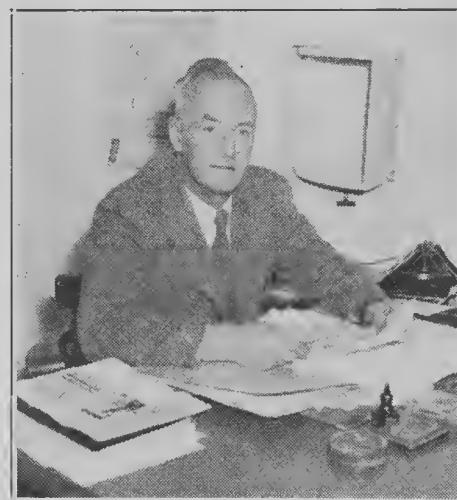
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After an absence of five years, he returned to the University in 1949 to take charge of the Memorial Union Building Fund, moving from there to Ottawa on May 1, 1951.

### K. W. Gordon to Retire

PROFESSOR K. W. Gordon, assistant director of the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan for more than 20 years, and a member of the department since 1920, has been granted a leave of



Professor K. W. Gordon.

absence for one year from July 1, next, before retiring at the end of the year. Dr. P. W. Thompson, president of the University, some time ago announced that Professor Gordon will then have reached the normal age of retirement.

Professor Gordon came to Canada in 1908, graduating with honors from the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1913. After teaching in secondary schools, serving two and one-half years with the Canadian Army in World War I, and working with the Soldier Settlement Board as district agriculturist for southern Alberta, he joined the staff of the Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan in 1920. There he has been responsible for originating most of the junior work carried on by the department, including the junior clubs and farm boys' camps. He was also in charge of agricultural short courses conducted throughout the province. Professor Gordon organized and has been president of the Saskatchewan Drama League and was first president of the Western Canada Theatre Conference. Recently, he has been in charge of developing the adult education division of the Extension Department.

## Get It at a Glance

**Record crop values—British world butterfat record—world plowing match to start in Canada—world farm production two per cent up**

A BRITISH Friesian (Holstein) cow, A Ranby Lovely, completed late in November an all-breed, world record for butterfat in one lactation, of 1,689 pounds, equivalent by British calculation to 1,987 pounds butter. She produced 31,988 pounds of milk, with an average butterfat test of 5.28 per cent.

A WORLD plowing match—the first—will be held in Canada in October, in conjunction with the international plowing match conducted by the Ontario Plowmen's Association. It is expected that Canada, Sweden, Finland, Norway, West Germany, Eire, and Britain (England, Wales and Scotland), will compete, with possible entries from Belgium, France and the United States. Decision to hold this first world match, which will be held in Eire in 1954, Sweden in 1955 and Great Britain in 1956, was taken at an international conference held at Falkirk, Scotland. Each nation will send three-man teams consisting of a horse plowman, a tractor plowman and a coach.

THE index of farm prices of agricultural products is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 243.5 for October, 1952. This was the lowest level reached since April, 1948, and compares with 250.7 for September and 301.4 for October, 1951.

THE Lethbridge Experimental Station has calculated from Canada's population statistics that there are 1,000 new people to feed, clothe and house in Canada every day. This is because about 1,000 new Canadians are born daily while 340 die and 400 new immigrants reach this country. These figures, the station suggests, mean that Canadians will eat about 40,000 more 500-pound beef carcasses this year than in 1952.

THE 1952-53 wheat crop in Australia is expected to be about 28 million bushels below last year's crop, or approximately 138 million bushels.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has estimated that the gross value of production of Canada's principal field crops in 1951 exceeded \$2 billion for the first time in history. Crop value, by leading provinces, was: Saskatchewan—\$717 million; Alberta—\$498 million; Ontario—\$387 million, and Manitoba—\$225 million. By crops, in order of value, the figures are: wheat—\$855 million; oats—\$369 million; tame hay—\$297 million, and barley—\$270 million. Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of Canada's 1952 crops is likely to set a new record.

THE International Federation of Agricultural Producers reports that world agricultural production in 1952 was two per cent greater than in 1951. Most of the increase, however, was in non-food products, such as fibres and rubber.

THOUGH British farms produce around 675 million dozens of eggs per year, eggs are relatively scarce, and have acquired, as a representative of the Canadian Government in London has said, "a greater importance in the United Kingdom than perhaps in any other country in the world." Britain also imports eggs from a large number of countries, of which Canada, unfortunately, is not one.

IN August, 1952, prices of many of the principal oils and fats in international trade were 40 to 60 per cent below the high points reached in the early spring of 1951, according to FAO.

THE last outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Britain, reported in early November, brought the total to 582 during the epidemic which ran for a year, and involved a slaughter of 78,095 animals at a cost to the British Government of £2,736,309.

FORESTS in Iceland are practically non-existent, because of thousands of years of grazing and erosion.

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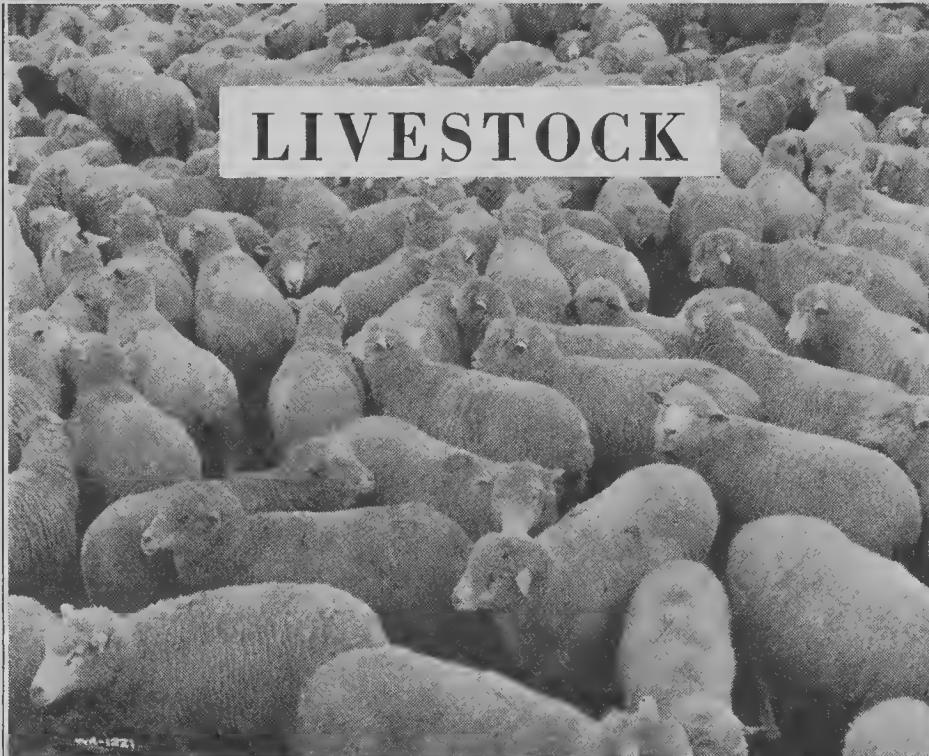
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Healthy ewes will produce a profitable crop of lambs this spring.

### For Bigger Lambs This Spring Feed a protein concentrate daily to the ewes

DO you want the lambs born in your flock this spring to weigh an extra pound at birth, and to have the health and vigor and sturdiness that will make them five or six pounds heavier at weaning time?

You can have just that this season, if you have been accustomed to feeding the ewe flock roughage without concentrates, simply by jumping the protein content of that ration from seven per cent to ten per cent. For example, ewes grazing on winter range, which should provide about five to seven per cent protein, can be fed an additional half pound of high protein concentrate such as linseed oil cake or commercial range pellets, and the happy result will be bigger, healthier lambs.

This has been shown at the Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta, through experiments carried on for the past two years. It has also been proven that it doesn't pay to add any more concentrate than this to the ration.

Three uniform groups of range ewes were fed at Lethbridge in these experiments in 1949 and 1950. The first group were given the regular ration without concentrates; the second group received similar ration, but with a half pound of concentrate added; and the third group got the same ration with an extra quantity of concentrate added to bring the protein level up to 13 per cent.

Results in both years showed that the first ration which had a seven per cent protein content was not sufficiently nourishing to produce a healthy lamb crop, while the third group did not show enough additional improvement over the second group to pay for the extra concentrate they ate.

The ration that gives the best results is just one of the factors that is helping profit-minded farmers, who are swinging back to sheep production. After years of diminishing sheep numbers, Canadian farmers have either stopped selling their breeding flocks, or other farmers are buying up ewes to establish their own new flocks.

Balanced rations such as those suggested above will mean healthier lambs and are going to help those

ewes stay clear of such troubles as "pregnancy disease" which is caused by nutritional shortages. This disease usually affects ewes that should be the most profitable ones in the flock—the ones carrying twin or triplet lambs. There is no cure for this ailment, points out the University of Wisconsin, but it can be prevented; and no ewe will suffer from it if she is fed a good ration during the last six weeks of pregnancy.

Stricken animals will go off feed about two weeks before lambing, and soon after will appear nervous and have a high-stepping gait and a nervous twitching appearance. Death often follows the dullness and paralysis which take over the ewe's body.

Many people are buying flocks for their farms, or increasing the size of the flocks they already own, because sheep are one of the least expensive types of livestock that can be introduced to a farm. They don't need expensive buildings. They don't require expensive land. In fact, they will often fit into a farm enterprise by grazing weeds and rough land that cannot be touched by bigger, slower and less agile cattle beasts. They take little labor in summer and winter, but in the spring they require, above all else, the time and care of the shepherd. At lambing time and at shearing time, at castrating and docking time, extra care will pay off.

A few examples would indicate that most of the gain in Canada's sheep population the past couple of years has come from the establishment of flocks numbering at least one or two hundred ewes. In Ontario, typically the home of the small flock of 15 or 20 ewes, accurate records were kept of three large privately owned flocks. The astounding results showed that sheep paid the farm owner \$3.29\* for every hour of labor he gave them. They paid him \$31 per lamb sold, and only cost him \$17 each to raise. These figures were closely checked under government supervision.

In such sizable flocks there is no hesitation by the owner or shepherd to stay up nights when four or five ewes are expected to lamb, or to take

JANUARY, 1953

17



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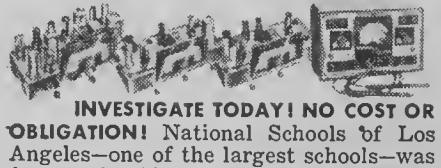
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time from other chores to dip the ewes, or shear them, at the time the job is calling to be done.

Like other livestock projects, profits from sheep aren't likely to be as big this year as they were in 1951. Nevertheless, sheep have made themselves very popular on many Canadian farms during the past couple of years.

### Cutting Chore Time

If one dairy farmer can look after his milking herd in half the time of his neighbor, there is likely to be a big difference in the costs of producing milk on the two farms. A study in one fluid milk district showed that as the time required to care for each cow during the year leaped from less than 100 hours to 260 hours, the cost of producing milk jumped from \$3.23 to \$4.40 per 100 lbs.

With cost of labor having so great an influence on the total cost of milk, dairy farmers are looking for ways to save time at chores so they will have time for other things during the winter days.

The stable may have been already converted to a loafing-type barn. This would immediately eliminate the daily chore of cleaning out stables. Loafing barns have meant less work and more contented cows in more and more Canadian stables the past few years.

A deep litter system, right in the stanchions, may be the answer. Here the dairyman can steal an idea from poultry raisers. This is a method that already has proved its value with dairy herds. By anchoring a 2x4-inch scantling at the rear of the platform, along the gutter, and allowing a couple of inches of straw or silage to build up under the cows, the animals will winter on a softer, drier bed. They will also stay far cleaner, and will have more freedom from udder trouble than when their stalls are cleaned and bedded daily.

### What about Antibiotics?

THE University of Alberta has been experimenting with the use of antibiotics fed to pigs for three years, and has recently summarized conclusions reached, not only on the basis of its own experimental work, but as well, after an examination of work done elsewhere. After cautioning that antibiotic

feed supplements may not always give the results secured at the university, Dr. L. W. McElroy and his associates in the Department of Animal Science, conclude as follows:

"Antibiotic feed supplements usually result in increases in average daily gain and feed efficiency even when added to good quality rations. Several important points should be observed in their use, if maximum benefits in production and economy are to be obtained:

"(1) Feed to weanling pigs to a maximum weight of 100 pounds. Young pigs give the greatest response in increased average daily gain and increased feed efficiency.

"(2) Carcass quality is likely to be lowered if an antibiotic feed supplement is fed in finishing rations.

"(3) Unthrifty or 'runty' weanling pigs often respond remarkably well to supplementation of the ration with antibiotics. Antibiotic supplements will frequently assist in the control of scouring in pigs.

"(4) Although not known to be harmful, antibiotic feed supplements are not recommended for use in rations of breeding stock on the basis of present information. This recommendation is based largely on economics, as the addition of antibiotics to breeding rations has given no definite response.

"(5) There are definite indications that these supplements are useful in rations for creep-feeding suckling pigs.

"(6) Feed at levels recommended by the manufacturer for best results and greatest economy. Many commercial pig starters and hog concentrates now contain antibiotic feed supplements.

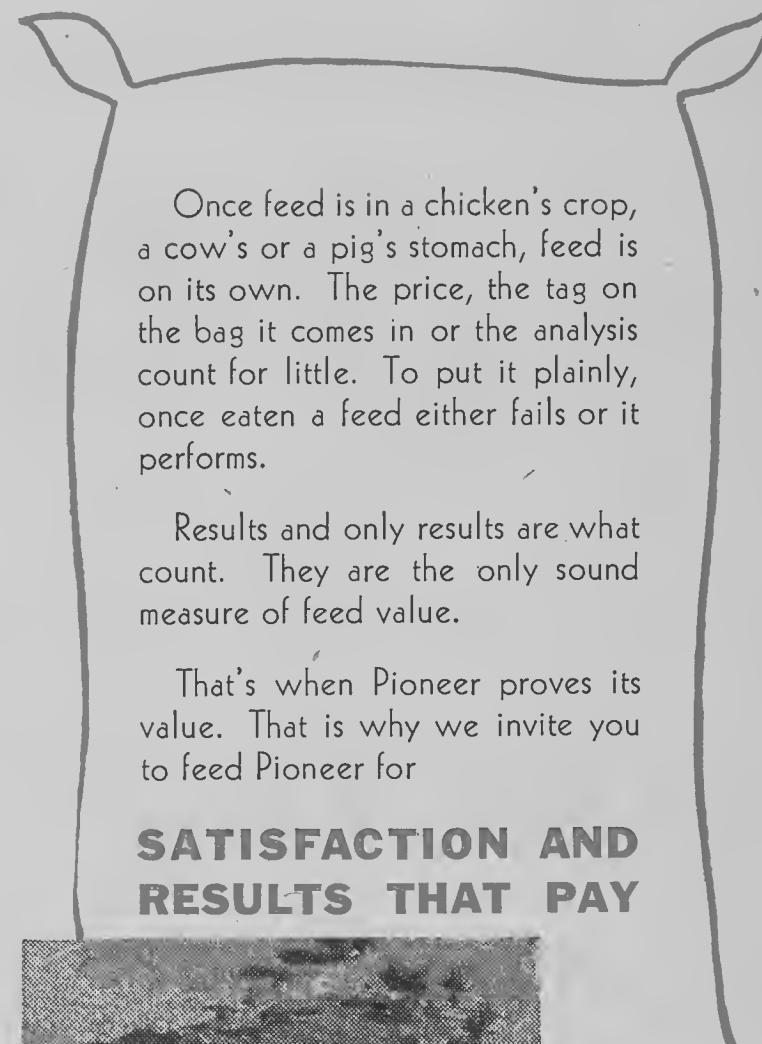
"(7) Although antibiotic supplements appear to spare protein, they are not recommended at present to make poor rations good, but rather to make good rations better.

"There are still many unsolved problems relating to the use of antibiotics in swine rations."

It is obvious that in this fast-moving era, where science is revealing so much that was not known before, humanity cannot and will not be denied the right to benefit from a discovery even before the last cautious and thorough scientist has advised its limited use under strictly controlled conditions.

[Harrington photo]  
Eating outdoors helps keep these heifers hardy and healthy. They'll make better brood cows for it too, producing healthier, faster-growing calves.

# Once a feed is fed ...then what?

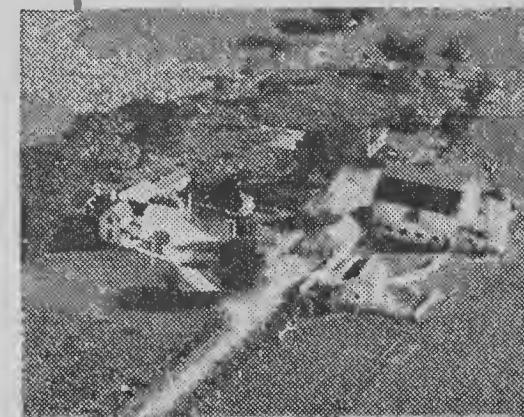


Once feed is in a chicken's crop, a cow's or a pig's stomach, feed is on its own. The price, the tag on the bag it comes in or the analysis count for little. To put it plainly, once eaten a feed either fails or it performs.

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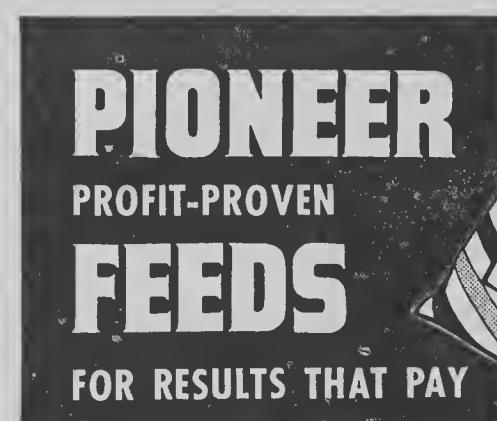
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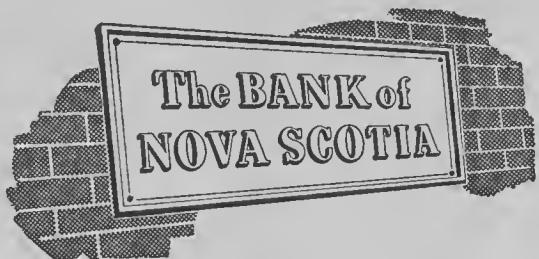




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## FIELD



Even in the cold winter months, erosion can be anticipated and checked by blocking draws with manure or covering valley snow with straw to retard thawing.

### Manitoba Agronomists Meet

Crop specialists recently met at the University of Manitoba to report research findings and make their annual recommendations to Manitoba farmers

THE 33rd annual conference of the Manitoba Agronomists heard almost 60 reports from scientific people engaged in the study of cereal crops, oil seed crops, plant diseases, markets, farm management and agricultural engineering, roots and vegetables, insects and rodents, forage crops, weeds and soils. Those in attendance were brought up to date on all crop research and investigation in progress in Manitoba.

Workers at the Rust Research Laboratory reported that the new wheat selection CT.186 has proven resistant to 15B rust. This selection is a good yielder, does not lodge readily, is resistant to bunt and stem rust and appears to have considerable resistance to leaf rust and loose smut. Some CT.186 seed will be distributed to selected growers in 1953. Resistance to 15B rust takes on added importance in view of the report by Dr. Thorvaldur Johnson, newly appointed officer-in-charge of the Laboratory of Plant Pathology, that the rust area of western Canada narrowly escaped serious damage in 1952, due chiefly to the fact that stem rust overwintered poorly in the southern United States and Mexico and so required a long time to build up enough inoculum for an epidemic. Severe damage was confined to late sown fields. The committee recommended early sowing of flax, cereals and sunflowers to lessen the danger of rust damage.

Dr. W. A. F. Hagborg, of the same laboratory, reported the discovery of a new bacterial disease on barley. This disease differs from the common bacterial blight, and from false stripe. Its seriousness can not yet be estimated.

The conference recommended that unless seed has been examined at a seed testing laboratory and found to be free from smut spores and other disease it should be treated with an officially approved disinfectant. Seed should be treated at least 24 hours before sowing, except for oats and barley which should be treated at least a week before sowing. Thorough

applications and even distribution of the disinfectant on the seed is as important as the choice of disinfectant.

To control loose smut of wheat and barley, a hot water treatment of enough grain to plant a seed plot each year is recommended. Pre-soak the seed in cool water for four hours, dip in a warm bath at 125° F. for two minutes and in a hot water bath—129° F. for wheat and 128° F. for barley—for ten minutes. Cool the treated seed immediately after treatment by dipping it in cold water, then spread in an even layer to dry. Hot water treatments frequently reduce virility so a germination test should be made to determine the seedling rate.

As a precaution against infection by ergot in cereals it is recommended that more attention be given to the cutting of grass headlands before volunteer grasses reach the flowering stage.

There were reports from soil specialists of important crop yield increases in response to fertilizers. Results of 30 fertilizer trials on cereals in 1952 showed 11-48-0 ammonium phosphate giving the best paying results on summerfallow, and 16-20-0 ammonium phosphate being better suited to stubble land. On summerfallow 40 pounds of 11-48-0 gave an average increase of 7.2 bushels while 60 pounds gave an 11.0 bushel increase. This compares with a three-year average increase of 7.1 and 9.1 bushels, respectively. Ninety-six pounds of 16-20-0 fertilizer on stubble gave an increase of 17.3 bushels of barley and 18.3 bushels of oats.

Fertilizer recommendations for wheat on summerfallow are 40 to 60 pounds per acre of 11-48-0, and for oats and barley on stubble are 50 to 100 pounds of 16-20-0 per acre. In general the lighter rates are recommended on sandy soils with limited moisture, and the heavier rates for the heavy soils and more favorable moisture conditions.

Reports from the Plant Science Department, University of Manitoba,

indicated that their new malting barley selection, U.M. 1020, has produced yields similar to those produced by Montcalm and Vantage, and is more resistant to rust, lodging and loose smut. Before being considered for release the selection must undergo large-scale malting tests.

The cereal committee made no important changes in variety recommendations. Redman and Thatcher wheat are recommended in all areas, and Lee and Regent in most; Stewart and Mindum are recommended in the durum wheat areas, also Carleton, although it is a poorer yielder. Exeter, Garry (Improved), Vanguard and Ajax oats are recommended for all areas. First choice for malting barley is Montcalm, second choice O.A.C. 21; Montcalm and Vantage are recommended as feed barleys; Gartons barley is also recommended for extremely late sowing.

#### About Clay Soils

HOW do soils, which contain minerals required by plants, release this food to the plants? The answer to this question involves some understanding of clay, what it is, and the part it plays in a fertile soil. First, however, it is necessary to bear in mind that the soil, as the farmer uses it, is not merely an inert, inorganic substance without life, but is composed of inorganic or mineral substances, along with organic material, air and moisture.

Clay is the most important part of the inorganic or mineral structure of the soil, because to be fertile, soils must contain a certain proportion of clay particles. Although the actual amounts of clay in soils vary widely, from soils that are extremely light to those that are extremely heavy, clay does not consist of tiny particles of rock. It is a chemical product resulting from the effects of moisture and carbon dioxide which weather certain minerals known as silicates. These silicates are compounds containing silicon, which, next to oxygen, is the most abundant element in the earth's crust.

Clay is composed of crystals so tiny that they cannot be seen even with a microscope. Someone has calculated that 12,500 clay particles of the largest possible size would make only one inch. Their very small size gives them special properties which are described as "colloidal." The importance of clay in fertility of the soil is that the surfaces of its tiny crystals carry a permanent and negative electrical charge. These electrified particles, or ions, attract others which are positively charged, and hold them until they are removed by living organisms or until they are broken loose by physical forces within the soil. Thus it is the clay which holds the available portions of such important plant nutrient materials as calcium, magnesium, potassium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese and cobalt. Soil scientists refer to the ability of the soil to retain positively charged particles or ions, because of the electrical properties of its colloids, as its "base exchange capacity." If it were not for this ability to hold the soluble or available portions of these necessary minerals, these would leach downward and be lost.

Scientists at the University of Wisconsin have been trying to discover how soils release their minerals to

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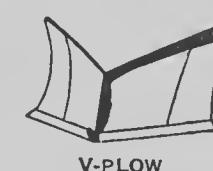
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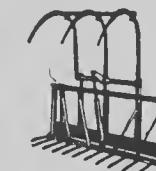
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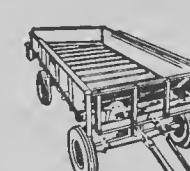
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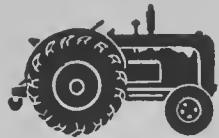
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plants. Knowing that nutrient elements are held on the surfaces of the tiny clay crystals, it is important to know as much as possible about the amount of surface which clay possesses. The Wisconsin researchers mixed a sample of clay with glycerol, washed off the excess material, and then determined the amount which remained on the clay particles. From this, they calculated the combined surface of all the tiny crystals in a specified amount of clay. They found that in some clay soils a single pound of soil would have a total surface area equal to 100 acres. This very surprising result illustrates how important it is for us to find out as much about soils as we can, if crops and livestock are to be produced both intelligently and economically.

#### *The Rusty Grain Beetle*

REPORTS have been received from Alberta and Saskatchewan of attacks by the rusty grain beetle on farm-stored grain. The insect feeds on stored grain, and may cause the grain to heat and go out of condition.

It is a simple matter to detect the infestation if the grain heats. Heating near the surface can be detected by forcing the hand down through the grain; if it is deeper a metal rod pushed to the floor of the bin, left for ten minutes, and then felt will reveal the presence of heating grain. The Laboratory of Entomology, Winnipeg, recommends that owners of stored grain inspect their bins every two weeks.

Damage may be caused by the rusty grain beetle or by grain mites. The former is a flattened, reddish-brown insect about one-sixteenth of an inch long. The antennae, or feelers, are almost half as long as the body. The eggs are usually laid in grain dust, or in furrows or holes in the grain kernel. The grub hatches and feeds on the germ, and may hollow out the entire kernel. Grain mites can hardly be seen with the naked eye; they impart a characteristic minty smell to grain, which disappears with the mites. They feed on the germs of wheat. Mites are often responsible for surface heating.

Grain that is heating should be cleaned to remove insects, and be stored in a dry, clean granary. A strong air blast and a light feed of grain is most effective. The material so removed should be destroyed. It is desirable to move the grain on a cold windy day, as this helps to remove heat stored up in the grain.

Insects flourish in grain of high moisture content, making it important to keep grain dry and in good condition. Cracks in the storage bin or granary will allow rain and snow access to the grain; rodents burrowing below will allow grain to run onto the ground, permitting moisture to move upward through the grain. If grain is piled in the field it should be put on a wooden platform or straw base to permit the circulation of air, and prevent the movement of moisture up into the grain. Storing grain in relatively small piles or granaries of 1,000 to 2,000-bushel capacity exposes a larger surface to cold winter temperatures, and reduces the likelihood of heating.

Insecticides can be used to kill the offending insects. Unfortunately, once started, the grain will still heat, even in the absence of the insects responsible for the trouble.

# HORTICULTURE



*A prize-winning home in a Saskatchewan horticultural society garden competition.*

## Saskatchewan Societies Prosper

*Active horticultural societies operate in many areas in Saskatchewan, both rural and urban*

by D. R. ROBINSON

THE work of the chartered horticultural societies in Saskatchewan has shown a continuous expansion since 1942. This expansion is reflected in the number of societies operating, their membership and the variety of activities undertaken. In 1942 there were 13 active societies with a combined membership of 1,117. In 1951 the number of active societies had increased to 19 and membership totalled 2,849. (It might be noted here that complete records are not yet available for 1952, but two new societies were organized in 1952: one at Sturgis, the other at Quill Lake, and it is altogether probable that society membership will show a further increase.)

The major activity of the societies is the staging of an annual horticultural show in August, and last year the Regina society established some kind of a record with a total of 978 entries at their 1952 show. It is particularly pleasing to note that these entries included no less than 111 in children's classes. The majority of the societies are located in towns and villages and in recent times these smaller societies have staged some rather remarkable shows, for example: Carrot River, 601 entries; Kindersley, 536 entries; and Pelly, 470 entries. Garden and home-grounds competitions receive considerable attention from the societies and these projects undoubtedly are of value in promoting more attractive front yards and neater boulevards.

In 1951 the societies sponsored no fewer than 37 horticultural meetings and field-days. Membership premiums were provided by ten societies. These premiums include gladioli corms, bulbs, perennial flowers, ornamental shrubs and seeds. A particular effort is being made to encourage boys and girls to take an interest in gardening. Special sections are provided for juniors at many of the shows. Seed potatoes are distributed to boys and girls by some of the societies, also annual flower seeds. Having grown these flowers and potatoes the young people are encouraged to exhibit the

produce from their gardens at the local horticultural show. A recent activity which may become more widespread is the "Glad-of-the-Week Contest", sponsored by several societies. Three societies now provide worthwhile monthly newsletters to all society members.

The Saskatchewan societies, through their provincial association, have recently undertaken a new project to honor the memory of the late Professor J. G. Rayner, former director of university extension services and for many years secretary of the Saskatchewan Horticultural Societies' Association. This project is briefly a plan to raise money for a fund to be known as the Rayner Horticultural Scholarship Fund. It is intended that an annual scholarship to the value of \$100 will be made available at the University of Saskatchewan for a student specializing in horticulture.

While the foregoing remarks have referred to the work of the chartered societies, it would be wrong to conclude that these are the only groups sponsoring horticultural programs in Saskatchewan. A number of excellent horticultural shows are sponsored each year by agricultural societies, homemakers' clubs, gladiolus societies and other groups. These non-chartered organizations, operating almost entirely on their own, that is without the aid of government grants, deserve much credit for the work they are doing to stimulate a greater interest in horticulture. Actually, their work supplements that of the horticultural societies, because they operate for the most part in the smaller centers.

In the summer of 1952 the horticultural societies staged 21 shows; and the homemakers' clubs, agricultural societies and other groups together sponsored 19 horticultural shows. The combined total of 40 shows is a new record for Saskatchewan and is one that can be viewed with a measure of satisfaction by those interested in horticultural expansion.

(Note: D. R. Robinson is extension horticulturist at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.—Ed.)



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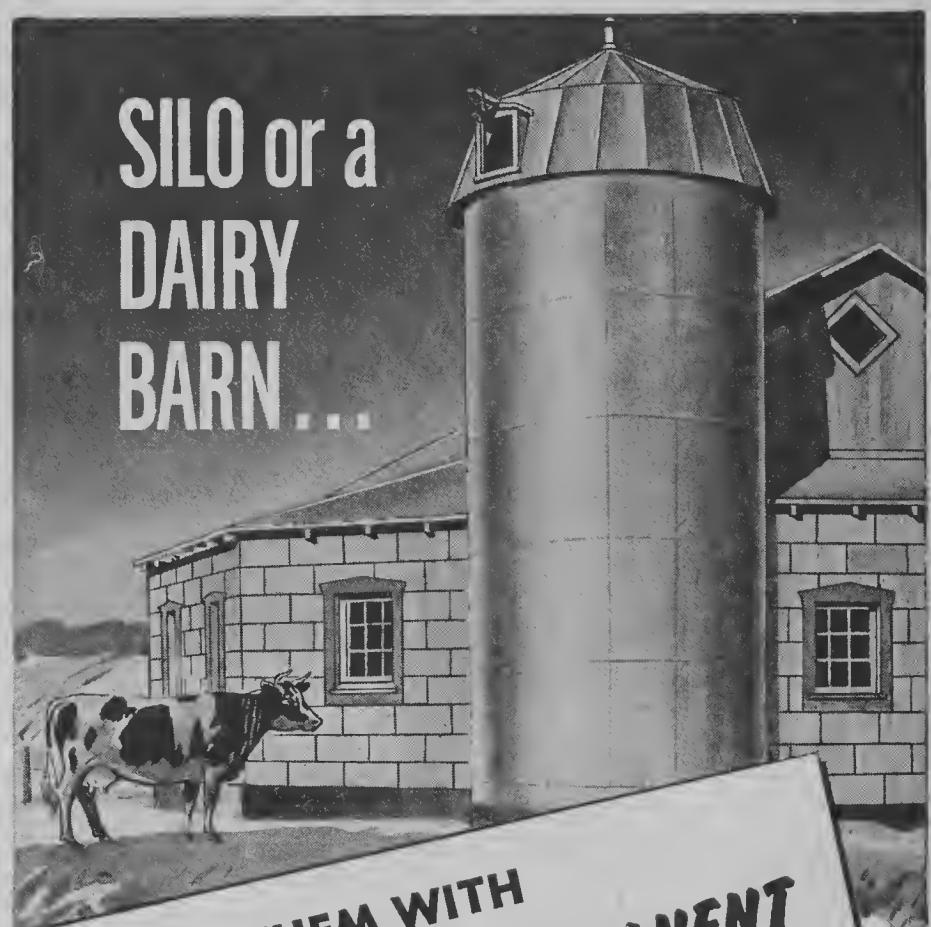
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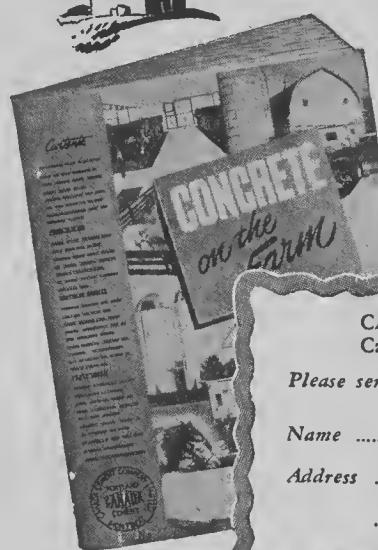
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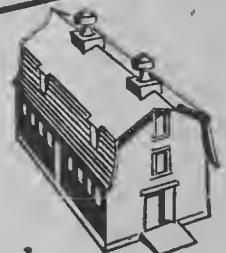
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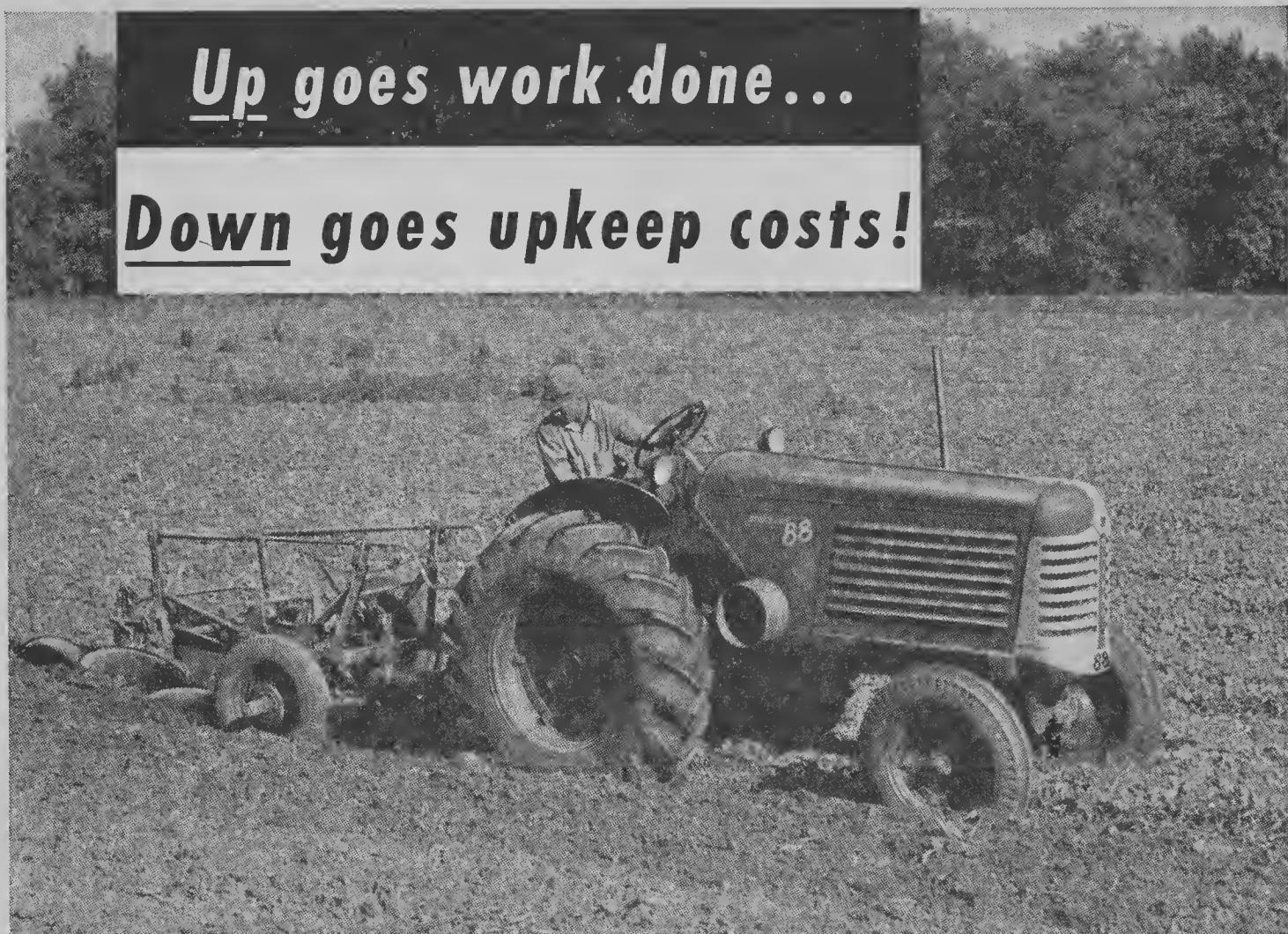


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**Unexpected Spray Effect**

**S**OMETHING unusual happened in our garden this summer. I am wondering whether anyone else has had a similar experience.

Weeds had grown under the fence surrounding the garden, and to get rid of these, our son sprayed them with the same 2,4-D mixture that he had used on the grain fields to kill mustard and thistle. Things happened.

The wind carried the spray over part of the garden. The first row, potatoes, were not harmed. The second row, Swede turnips, were killed. Next came three rows with cabbage and cauliflower in the east half, and tomatoes in the west half of these three rows. The cabbage and cauliflower were so badly damaged that they gave no crop. The tomatoes looked sick for a few days, then perked up and did things. The stems thickened, giving a stubby appearance to the plants. They set fruit freely in large clusters and ripened it quickly. But the really surprising thing was that the fruit contained few seeds, with many individual tomatoes having no seeds at all—thick, meaty, fine flavored, but no seeds. These changes were most pronounced in the row nearest to the spray. I do not know what variety of tomatoes the plants were, as they had been bought in a store.

If anyone wishes to do a bit of experimenting to produce seedless tomatoes, there may be something to work on from the above experience. It would appear that a very dilute mixture of spray should be used and the experimental plants kept well away from other vegetables.

If anyone tries this next summer will they please report on results.—L.M.C., Man.

**Apple Rootstocks**

**C**RAB apples are much safer in cold climates where extreme hardiness is necessary, than are standard apples. Nevertheless, apple varieties that are worked on hardy and satisfactory stocks will often give a better account of themselves than where the rootstock is not as carefully chosen. At the Morden Experimental Station and at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, hardy apple varieties for tree building have been under test for a long time. At Ottawa the results favor Antonovka over Hibernal because it seems to be hardier and is not subject to collar rot, which is a very serious disease in eastern orchards at times. The Antonovka tree is more durable and seems to withstand the stress or strain at the point of union when the tree is carrying a heavy load of fruit. The Hibernal tends to twist and break, thus destroying the shape of the tree. Both varieties, says C. R. Ure of the Morden station, have strong crotches, develop into fine stems, and work in well with common varieties.

At Morden, Hibernal has not been completely hardy. The very severe freeze in the autumn of 1942 damaged it so badly that most of the trees have had to be removed. A few younger trees were retained, but most of these developed dead wood on the inside of the stems or branches. Mr. Ure suggests that hardy crab apple rather than hardy apple stocks are likely to be more advantageous as stem builders for prairie trees.

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## FARM YOUNG PEOPLE

### 4-H Alumni Club

THE University of Alberta campus at Edmonton boasts the only organization of its kind in Canada, now that a 4-H Alumni Club has been formed. Students at the university who came up through the 4-H movement have long had such an organization in mind, and those who were on the Alberta-Montana club exchange, and who attended the 4-H Club Congress at Bozeman, Montana, were impressed with the work of the Alumni Club in action there. Believing that a similar club on their own campus would benefit the whole 4-H program in Alberta, they recruited a membership of 25 students and got underway.

Objectives of the new organization are briefly as follows: (1) To promote an interest in higher education among 4-H members; (2) To keep 4-H alumni on the campus interested in 4-H work; (3) To promote fellowship among 4-H alumni on the campus, and (4) To aid the 4-H club program.

Most former 4-H members now on the campus are members, and they represent the faculties of Agriculture, Home Economics, Education and the School of Nursing. President is Don Buyer of Carbon. Secretary-treasurer is Betty Brown, Nanton.



Herman Arason, 29, Glenboro farmer, who has been awarded a Nuffield Foundation Scholarship.

**Slow Gains from Excess Feed**  
STRANGE as it seems, overfeeding is one of the common reasons why calf club entries in the baby beef classes are underfinished. Club leaders point out that although an animal may not have the type to make him a good steer, it is just as likely that the young showman has been feeding the steer too liberally, particularly at the start, or making changes in quantity of feed, or mixture, too rapidly.

Overfeeding doesn't mean the calf will eat too much. It stalls the calf so it doesn't eat enough, or doesn't eat at every feeding. When calves are hand-fed, any chop left in the trough 20 minutes after feeding should be removed.

The experimental station at Scott, Saskatchewan, suggests that if different persons are to do the feeding, or if the feeding schedule is not regular, the self-feeder method offers the best solution. Three steers and one heifer averaging 598 pounds at the

start were self-fed individually for 171 days at the station and made an average gain of 328 pounds. After the first few weeks, when the animals were gradually and carefully introduced to self-feeding by a daily increase in the amount of chop put in front of them, there was little anxiety that they might go off their feed.

When steers have become accustomed to self-feeders, a week's supply of chop or more, preferably coarsely ground, can be left in the feeder. Coarsely ground oats make an excellent base for the ration. With this, a small amount of barley or wheat chop can be mixed. To obtain the high finish and sleek hide wanted at the end of the feeding period, five per cent linseed oil meal may be added to the chop for the last few weeks. During these final weeks, there can be an increase in the proportion of barley or wheat.



Eastern winner of Nuffield Scholarship is William Cairns, 24, Freetown, Prince Edward Island

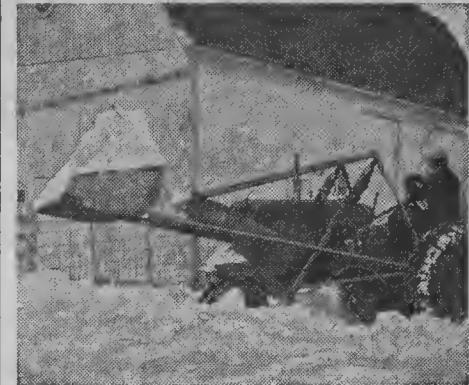
### See British Farming

FOR the third successive year, two young Canadian farmers have been awarded Nuffield Foundation Scholarships which means they will visit the United Kingdom and spend six months studying agriculture on Old Country farms.

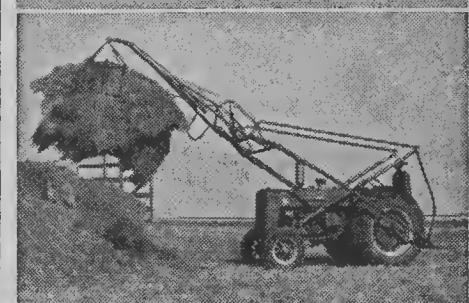
A young Manitoba farmer, Herman Arason, from Glenboro, who has been active in 4-H club work and has been directly connected with the Glenboro Junior Seed Growers' Club for the past seven years, is one of the two young men winning the awards. Before graduating in 1950 from the diploma course in agriculture at the University of Manitoba, he was awarded the I.O.D.E. scholarship. He took part in the Kiwanis public speaking contest in 1949 and after winning in his own district, Mr. Arason placed second in the provincial contest. He has since taken active interest in co-operatives in his home district.

The scholarships are awarded annually through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, one going to the East and one to the West. Candidates must be farming on their own, or in a partnership. They must not be working in a junior capacity on the farm.

Mr. Arason has 320 acres, while the successful candidate from the East, William Cairns, of P.E.I., farms 200 acres. They will leave for the Old Country in March.



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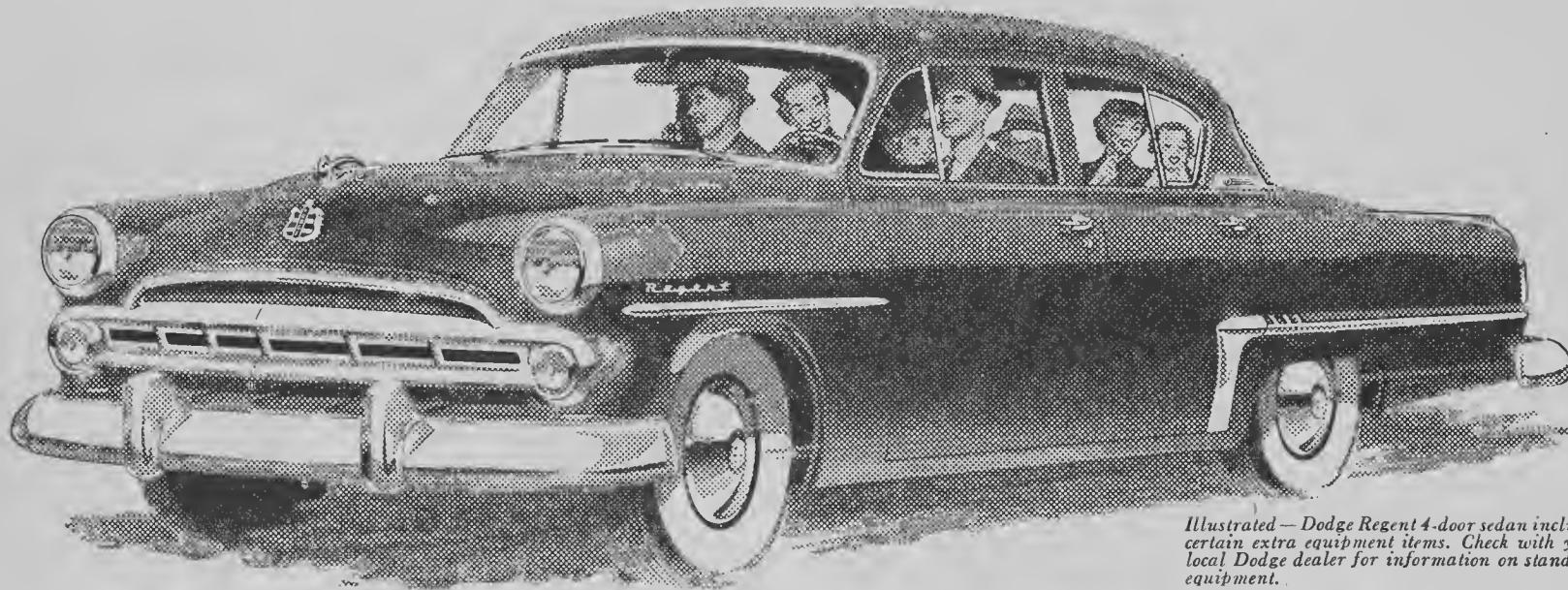
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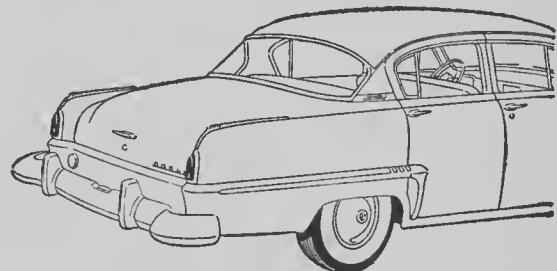
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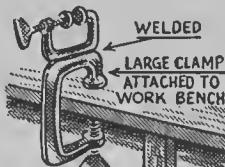
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# Workshop in January

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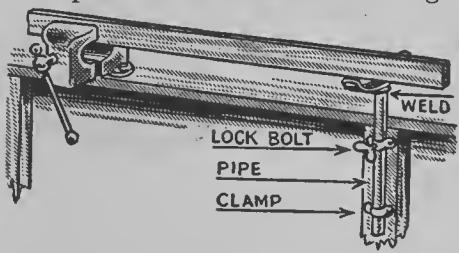
## Improvised Vise

A handy vise for the workshop can be made by welding a small C-clamp to a large one in the manner shown. If a pair of such vises are made they can be used for holding long pieces of wood, by varying the spacing between them on the work bench.—H.E.F.



## Workbench Aid

When handling long material in the bench vise an extra support, as shown, will be found handy. The support is a flat piece of iron welded to a length



of pipe. Two clamps, screwed to the bench leg as indicated, allow for vertical movement of the support and the upper clamp is drilled and tapped for a locking bolt or thumbscrew, which locks the support at any desired position.—A.B., Sask.

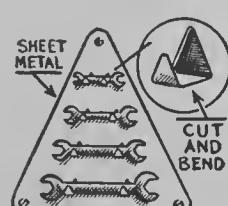
## Glue Spreader

An ordinary plate scraper—a stiff little rubber paddle with a handle—makes an ideal glue spreader for the workshop. It is easy to work with, spreads the glue smoothly and evenly, and doesn't require a lot of work to clean up afterwards, as does a brush.—I.W.D.



## Handy Wrench Holder

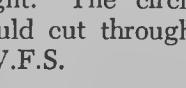
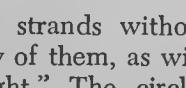
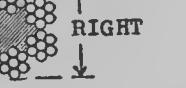
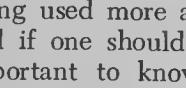
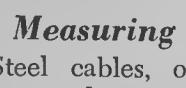
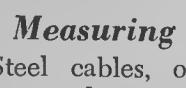
A wall plate for holding wrenches can be made easily from a piece of sheet metal. Cut it into the triangular shape shown and drill holes in each



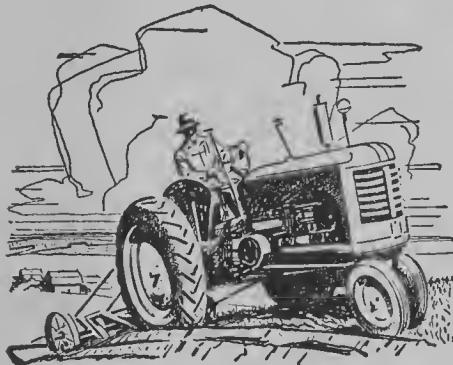
corner for mounting it. After laying off the position the wrenches are to occupy, punch out sections of the metal with a cold chisel

and bend these outward to form

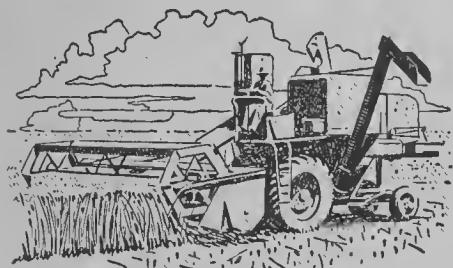
holders for the wrenches.—A.B., Sask.



# Machine-Made Profits Can be Yours, too



The key to bigger farm profits is a higher yield from your land and livestock. This generally means more manpower. But today, farm labour is both scarce and costly. This makes it necessary to investigate more economical methods. The answer is found in modern farm machinery and equipment. Many farmers do not have the considerable amount of cash needed for such an investment. Here is where Imperial Bank can help. It has always been ready to help enterprising farmers increase the production and profits of their farms by lending them money for such purchases.



A Farm Improvement Loan or Loans up to \$3,000 can be obtained from your local Imperial Bank. You have up to seven years to pay it back depending on the amount borrowed and the purpose for which the money is to be used, with simple interest of 5%.

When purchasing a tractor or other equipment, be careful to select the right type and size for your farm. Make sure there is enough work for a machine, so that it will pay for itself and cover the cost of depreciation.

Loans for the purchase of farm implements may be obtained up to an amount of two-thirds of the cash price of the implement purchased.

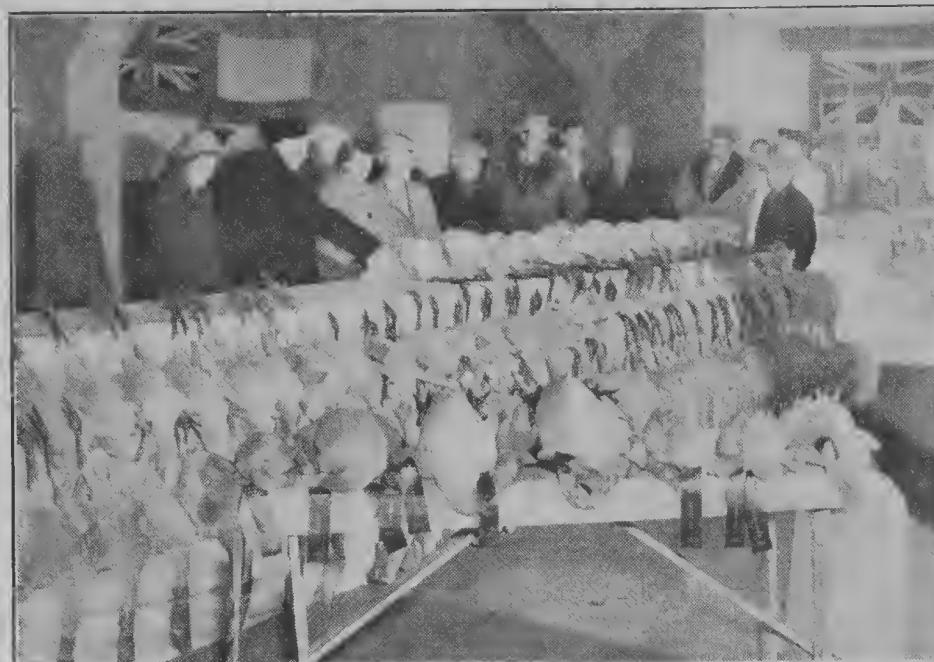
Your Imperial Bank manager is always glad to discuss your financial problems with you. Drop in and have a chat with him.\*

\* Imperial Bank Farm Improvement Loans may also be obtained for the purchase of livestock, construction, repair or alteration of farm buildings or for any other worthwhile farm improvement.

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44-2

## POULTRY



At the Provincial Poultry Show, Brandon, D. C. Foster, poultry extension specialist, demonstrates important points to some exhibitors. There were 300 dressed birds. The top price at the sale was \$3 per pound.

### People Eat More Poultry

POULTRY farming is changing and the poultry industry, in securing a bigger share of the market for meat in Canada, is bringing more dollars to Canadians who raise the birds. An assist from the cattle market during the past couple of years was one of the most important reasons for this change. When beef went up to over a dollar a pound, madame housewife began looking for something less costly to feed her family. What she found resulted in Canadians eating more than 24½ pounds of poultry meat in 1951 for every person in the country, a healthy jump from 22 pounds in 1950 and the 21 pounds in 1949.

With the festive season now past, poultrymen are preparing for the coming season.

Because of lower prices last fall, it is worth remembering that chicken meat in the past few years has changed from an item for holiday fare only, into a treat for any day of the week. That's mainly due to broiler production, which has seen producers putting tender young birds on the market the whole year round, at prices consumers can afford to pay. Those birds can be produced at a low cost, because better birds are being raised, that will eat less feed for every pound of gain they make. They will turn out carcasses with more breast meat and thicker drumsticks, put on a finish that makes them the kind of birds consumers want.

Turkeys, too, finished at the early age of 12 or 14 weeks, are invading the meat market. Although this is not common yet, it means that in a few years people will look on turkey, too, as a meal for any time of the year.

Don't forget there is another reason, too, for the upward surge in the number of meat birds being produced on farms, and eaten in cities. Poultrymen have developed easier methods of production. Deep litter, automatic waterers, overhead feed carriers and automatic feeders have taken most of the drudgery out of poultry raising.

Poultry farming is losing its label as a minor part of the farm business. Those keeping a sizable flock of hens, or a few hundred capons, are finding them a highly profitable venture. With

sufficient planning, some labor-saving equipment, and good rations, they can pay well for the little time they take.

### Good U.S. Poultry Year

A POULTRY specialist taking part in the Agricultural Outlook Conference at Washington, D.C., sees a satisfactory year coming up for his industry. Since Canada's economy is closely tied to that of the United States, some of his observations will be of interest to Canadian poultrymen.

First of all, he points out, we have heard that economic conditions for the next ten months are expected to remain sound. That is the most important factor governing the poultryman's economic outlook, since it is an index to the general conditions of consumer demand which are expected for 1953.

Against an expected good consumer demand, there will be a reduced supply of eggs, for on October 1 there were ten per cent fewer pullets on farms than a year earlier. This will likely lead to a decline of two to four per cent in the number of layers on farms in January, 1953. It should mean a smaller 1953 egg output than 1952's record high. Decline is likely to be greatest in April, May and June, usually the months of heaviest production. With two and a quarter million more people in the U.S.A. this year and fewer eggs produced, there will be a smaller spring surplus. With a prosperous people bidding for fewer eggs, prices are likely to be slightly higher in 1953 than they were a year ago.

Swinging over to poultry meat, he suggests that broiler production probably will increase slightly in 1953, but not by the nine or ten per cent that was the figure in 1952. The slower rate of increase is expected because producers and financiers are coming to recognize that broiler production is no longer the bonanza that it used to be. The opportunities for assured profits through all months of the year no longer exist. At average prices, the producer must be skilled and efficient, to have a chance of making fair profits. With more broilers produced, and increased competition from red meats, broiler prices in 1953 may be slightly lower than in 1952.

## You Will Save Money—

You will make extra money if you order Twedde high quality chicks with lots of R.O.P. breeding back of them. 13,179 R.O.P. cockerels purchased in the last 4 years to make the chicks you buy from us, better money makers for you. This is the best way we know to put good egg and meat production inheritance into the chicks we supply you with. Read George Danbrausa's letter in our 1953 catalogue. He purchased 1,500 purebred cross strain R.O.P. sired New Hampshire pullets on November 13, 1951. They started to lay at 4½ months, laying 85% at 6 months, 70% production at one year old. Profit \$4.00 per bird. He received another 1,500 New Hampshire pullets November 14, 1952, at 3 weeks of age, he has more chicks than he paid for. They are all feathering out well. You, too, can have the same results with Twedde chicks with lots of R.O.P. breeding back of them. We have special breeds for layers, broilers, and dual-purpose birds. Due to our large volume, our prices are low taking quality into consideration. Send for early delivery and early booking discount, amounting to \$4.00 per hundred. Heavy cockerels at special prices for January. Turkey Poulets. Older pullets available.

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## Farm Conference

Continued from page 8

proportionately heavier slaughter early last year despite smaller spring farrowings. Nevertheless, declining beef prices are likely to bring about a slackening consumer demand for pork, because of the normal consumer preference for beef. The U.S. average in 1953 may be slightly above the average of 1952.

Conference delegates, however, viewed with considerable apprehension the decrease in the Canadian floor price of hogs from \$26 to \$23 per 100 lbs. scheduled for January 1. Hogs will not be produced in Nova Scotia for 23 cents, the conference was told by the Hon. Mr. McKenzie. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, told the delegates that the increased prosperity general in Canada since 1948 has not meant anything to the Canadian farmer. The long-time hog-barley ratio was 17.4. On November 15 it stood at 14. If feed prices remain the same and hogs drop to 23 cents after January 1, the hog-barley ratio would stand at 12.3, the lowest it has been in thirty years except for the year 1923-24 when it reached 11.7. C. B. Graham told the conference that during the period October 4 to November 15 in Ontario sow marketings increased 23 per cent over a year ago. In the first three months of this year hog marketings were expected to decrease by four per cent and might reach 25 per cent in the fourth quarter of the year.

Mr. Gardiner later on was at some pains to explain that the floor price on hogs had no relation to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. It was in effect before the outbreak, whereas the floor price on cattle was put on only after the U.S. declared an embargo on Canadian livestock. Furthermore, he said, the principal interest of the federal government was in who produced the hogs that came to market in Canada. His information two years ago was that about 98 per cent of the hogs marketed in Canada came from the one, two and three-sow farms. These were the farmers the floor price was put on to protect and he contended that they would continue to produce hogs under a floor price of 23 cents, although at the time of the conference he thought it was just possible the government should reconsider the date of the reduction. It was the responsibility of the federal department to set a realistic floor and he was sure that when the U.S. market did open, the price of hogs in Canada would likely go down.

DURING the year ending June, 1952, the number of dairy heifers in Canada increased by 70,000 while dairy cows increased by 60,000. It is expected that this increase will continue into 1953. The report on dairy products given to the conference indicated that "the relationship between prices of beef and milk has been becoming more favorable to dairy products, and it appears that this situation may continue."

Milk production this year may reach 17 billion pounds from 16.7 billion pounds last year. Furthermore, said the report, "It is not likely that there will be any material change in

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Still hard at it...this old 15 is shown pulling a tandem disk working up seedbed for corn.

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52-2

the over-all price position for dairy products.

During the past three years fluid milk sales have accounted for approximately one-quarter of all milk produced in Canada. Creamery butter manufacture consistently uses approximately 39 per cent of all milk produced, though it dropped to 36.8 per cent in 1951. Milk going into dairy butter has decreased from 14.2 per cent in 1935-39 to an estimated 5.8 per cent last year. Likewise, cheese milk would show a drop from 8.9 per cent in 1935-39 to 4.3 per cent last year. The manufacture of concentrated milk and of ice cream together accounted for 2.6 per cent in 1935-39 but for 1952 were estimated at 5.4 per cent for concentrated milk and 2.9 per cent for ice cream.

Notwithstanding several favorable factors, the dairy industry as a whole is not happy. Gilbert MacMillan, president of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, put the fears of dairymen in a nutshell when he said: "The dairy industry may be written off as a major branch of agriculture if some way is not found to preserve it against imported substitute products."

Indeed, the B.C. Federation of Agriculture laid before the conference a brief which it had prepared for presentation to the B.C. government asking it to use its influence to secure the appointment of a federal royal commission to investigate the facts with respect to the dairy industry. (Further discussion of this problem on page 7.) Mr. Gardiner had little sympathy with the idea of a royal commission. Such a commission would sit while the substitute industry continued to grow. The federal government understood the position of the dairy industry. Mr. Gardiner said he couldn't understand why this question is discussed at the conference year after year, and delegates go back and do nothing about it. For fifty years the federal government thought it had the necessary authority, but the best legal minds in the Commonwealth have said that it does not. The fact is that the authority rests with the provinces.

In the same speech the minister made it clear that the federal government has no authority to set prices on anything. The only time it can act in this direction is during wartime. For ten years Ottawa did have the right and during that period did all of the things that many farmer groups now want it to do. Using beef cattle as an example, he said that there had only been one year in the history of Canada when prices for good steers had been higher than they were in 1952. Good steers on the Toronto market had averaged 32 cents in 1951 but in 1950 the average was 24 cents as compared with 22 cents in 1949 and 20 cents in 1948. "It is not good enough," said the minister, "for this conference to discuss prices on what they were for any one year."

IT is expected that egg prices will be firmer during the first half of 1953 than during the corresponding period of 1952, said the committee on poultry and poultry products. Egg marketings through grading stations from August 1 to November 1 were 12 per cent higher than in 1951 as a result of a 15 per cent increase in chick hatch in the first three months of the year. By early 1953 it is expected that eggs marketed will be about the same as during the same

period in 1952 and will be lower than 1952 marketings from then on until late summer. Early in the year the price of eggs stayed fairly close to the support price of 38 cents per dozen for grade "A" large eggs. Seasonal upward movements began in early June, but further increases were held off by supplies of oil-processed eggs. When these were exhausted spot prices of grade "A" large eggs again increased.

Supplies of poultry meat in Canada were heavier in 1952 than in 1951 but are expected to be lower during the first half of 1953. It is estimated that domestic disappearance of poultry meat in 1952 amounted to 362.1 million pounds, or slightly more than total production. Storage stocks at the beginning of the year were 34.5 million pounds, but were expected to be much lower by December 31.

British Columbia and Manitoba each requested higher floor prices. Speaking for B.C. producers, W. MacGillivray, extension director, British Columbia Department of Agriculture, said the egg prices suggested by the Hon. R. D. Robertson for Manitoba were not high enough. The average weighted price in 1952 had been 35 cents as compared with 49 cents for 1951. B.C. producers favored a 44-cent floor for Grade "A" Large to the producer, because prices at wholesale level had not been found satisfactory.

CONCLUDING the conference, Mr. Gardiner and his deputy, Dr. J. G. Taggart, each made reference to its basic purposes. Dr. Taggart pointed out that while livestock, poultry and dairy products were of interest to the producers in every province, cereals were produced in surplus in only three provinces, while such products as tobacco, maple syrup, vegetable seeds, fruit, soybeans, sugar beets, white beans and field peas were of limited and specialized interest. Agriculture is successful on the basis of what it produces. Farmers live by what they produce themselves, and he thought this was an aspect of the agricultural problem which was not emphasized too much at the conference. In the light of his dependence on what he produced, the farmer might be better engaged in building up his own resources and deficiency, than in trying to pull down the prices of what someone else had to sell.

The minister said that there had been some question as to whether the conference really does discuss the problems of most fundamental interest to agriculture. These have to do with production—soil conservation and fertility. He noted some alarm in the minds of provincial ministers that conservation appears to be drifting away from agriculture. He agreed; and hoped that farmers would take note and emphasize their views on this matter.

In the course of a reply to some figures which had been offered by H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, he pointed out that for the year 1951-52, subsidies paid through the department of agriculture to farmers had amounted to \$41,983,000, and the year before \$120,455,000 (includes the \$65 million wheat payment). For the last eight years the total had been \$733 million, or an average of \$91 million per year, while from 1939 to 1951-52, inclusive, the total had been \$895 million.

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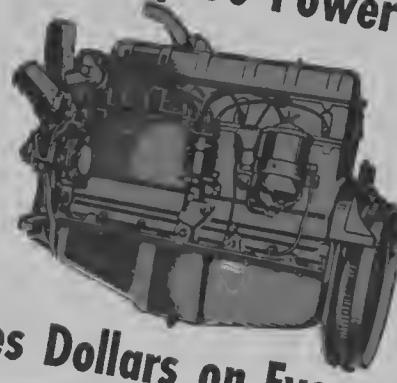


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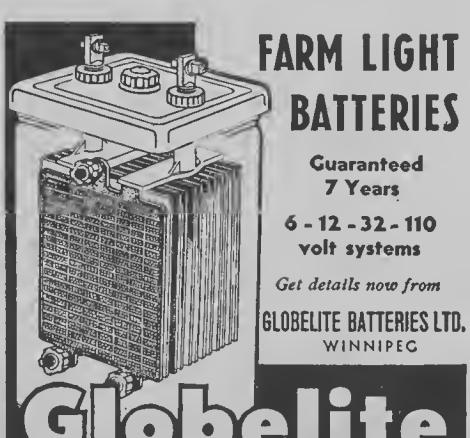
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the past 24 years, the next highest weekly volume having been 23.6 million bushels cleared during the week ending December 1, 1944.

Combined shipments of all grains from Lakehead and West Coast ports, up to December 10, were somewhat above those for the same period in 1951, although wheat shipments from Lakehead ports were slightly lower. B.C. exports have totalled 48 million bushels as against 30.5 million bushels in the same period in 1951, while movement from Fort William-Port Arthur by both boat and rail amounted to 208 million bushels, contrasted with 204 million bushels in the previous year. Unprecedented warm weather this winter, maintained open conditions on the Great Lakes thereby prolonging the shipping period for a number of days beyond normal. This situation may reduce the storage problem at the Lakehead in that time has been afforded for a record number of ships to load cargo and move to berthing-quarters before freeze-up. Shipping sources estimate that upwards of 80 per cent of the fleet will be used for this purpose. Freighters normally move to position alongside Canadian and U.S. grain elevators where unloading is easy if the cargo is required during winter months, otherwise many move to trans-shipment points as soon as the spring break-up permits.

The export movement of coarse grains is also running considerably above 1951 figures. Exports up to December 11 of the current crop year were 34 million bushels of oats and 63 million bushels of barley contrasted with 23 million bushels and 29 million bushels, respectively, for the same period in 1951. Little change has been registered in the United States imports of Canadian oats during the current year but a 100 per cent increase in the volume of Canadian barley taken by this market is indicated at this date. A substantial increase in the volume of rye shipped to the United States has also been recorded. Increased shipments of barley and rye to the United States market in 1952 may be explained by the fact that the Americans have had a short year in both of these crops and also to the fact that they themselves are exporting a considerable volume of barley to overseas markets. A further factor contributing to the American demand is the above average feeding of this grain to livestock.

### Bread Enrichment for Canadians

Legislation recently passed by the Canadian government opens the door to enriched flour for Canadians, effective February 2 of this year. Following that date, vitamin enriched flour may be used by bakers on a voluntary basis in the making of white breadstuffs provided the product is clearly marked "Enriched."

The regulations stipulate that such breadstuffs shall be made from enriched flour only, the flour to contain closely regulated quantities of three of the "B" vitamin group, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, as well as the mineral, iron, with the option of adding the element calcium—the bone and teeth builder—if desired.

Bread enrichment has been in practice in Newfoundland, Sweden, the

### Grain Production and Trade

A recent upward revision of the United States Department of Agriculture's estimate of world wheat production forecasts a record breaking 7,235,000,000 bushels when all records are completed for the 1952-53 crop year. This figure compares with a total world production of 6,480,000,000 bushels in 1951-52 and the previous record of 6,610,000,000 bushels in 1938-39. This increase in the estimates of total production results largely from an upward revision of Canadian production figures and the improved outlook for the wheat crop now being harvested in Argentina. While good wheat crops have been reported by nearly all countries during the current crop year, the increases over last year's production occurred chiefly in the exporting countries—Canada, the United States, Argentina, Turkey, France and French North Africa.

According to latest U.S. reports, a current decline in world wheat trade is reflected in the total export figures of the big four exporting countries. This source states that for the period July through November of 1952, sales by the big four amounted to 340 million bushels compared with 410 million bushels for the same period in 1951. Significantly, Canada has been the only country of the four to register an increase in export volume of wheat during this period while U.S. exports have been running some 25 per cent below the previous year's level.

The export movement of Canadian wheat and wheat flour, including exports to the United States for consumption and for milling in bond, totalled 153 million bushels for the period August 1 to December 11, 1952, compared with 124 million bushels during the same period of 1951, an increase of approximately 20 per cent.

Since the Canadian Wheat Board contracts a considerable volume of advance sales, export statistics do not represent total foreign sales at any specified date. Figures relating to the volume of advance sales are not available to us and we can therefore only deduce from other sources that advance sales are being made in large volume. Since the Board must be in a position to fill orders when required, sales for delivery on a particular date cannot safely go beyond that quantity of wheat expected to be available at overseas shipping points on that date. The availability of transportation facilities could therefore prove to be a limiting factor in the volume of our export movement during the next several months.

Certainly every effort has been made toward attaining the maximum use of available handling, transportation and storage facilities with the express purpose of moving large supplies to the Atlantic Coast ports prior to the closing of lake shipping. Peak activity at both Lakehead and Pacific Coast terminals has therefore been the keynote of grain operations during the current year. A record weekly volume of 24.7 million bushels of all grains was moved out from the Lakehead by lake and rail during the week ended December 4. This is reported to be the heaviest single week's shipment for

## COMMENTARY

United States and some other countries for a number of years. Findings of nutritional surveys carried out by international groups of scientists prominent in the field of human nutrition are said to furnish conclusive confirmation of the beneficial effects of enrichment upon national health. The "B" vitamin group is recognized as being of the utmost importance in human nutrition and one which is commonly low in a large percentage of diets. Nutritionist experts claim as the results of bread enrichment, a lower tuberculosis rate, a general lowering of over-all death rates, sharply reduced infant mortality, better bodies and more alert minds.

Bread has been the traditional medium of enrichment because it is a basic food eaten more frequently and in greater quantities than any other food; it is economical and therefore eaten most frequently by low-income families whose diets are apt to be inadequate. In other words, bread is the easiest and most economical means of providing important nutrients to the greatest possible numbers in the population without changing food habits.

Discussing the probable effect of flour enrichment upon bread and flour sales in Canada, some sources are of the opinion that the declining per capita consumption of bread may be halted or perhaps even increased, thereby benefiting the milling and baking industries. Surveys have shown that competition with bakers' products comes, not from other breads, but from other types of foods. In any event, enrichment places bread in a better competitive position and provides something on which the milling and baking industries can base future merchandising and advertising programs.

### Canada-U.S. Agricultural Trade

Early this month a new president, a new congress and a new administration took over the reins of office in the United States. Canadians know full well the tremendous influence which U.S. political and economic policies can exert on the Canadian scene, and while showing no undue concern over the change of administration, they are watching events with extreme interest.

The economies of our two countries have become so closely inter-related in recent years that economic policies, and particularly trade policies, of either nation are unlikely to continue long without affecting the other. Canada being much the smaller of the two in terms of population and trade is of course more noticeably influenced by American policy than America by Canadian policy.

During and since the second world war, the United States has been a valuable market for Canadian agricultural products normally produced in quantities in excess of domestic

requirements. Agricultural products exported to the United States in 1951 accounted for seven per cent of that country's over-all agricultural import value, feed grains, live cattle and meat products being items of particular importance. The value of Canadian agricultural exports to the United States for the past two years were as follows:

Commodity	1950	1951
	Million dollars	
Animals, edible (except breeding)	72	53
Grains and preparations	72	124
Meats and meat products	43	64
Fodders and feeds	19	30
Vegetables and preparations	12	12
Fruits and preparations	11	10
Seeds, except oilseeds	11	10
Hides and skins	9	11
Other imports	17	30
Total	266	344

From time to time, isolationist elements in the United States protest that Canadian agricultural imports are adversely affecting their own producers. Fortunately, this group represents only a small minority of Americans and unlikely to receive serious consideration unless economic activity exhibits a decided downward trend.

Trade is a two-way street however, and Canada, in recent years, has become the best market for the United States in total exports of all commodities. Not to be overlooked, however, is the fact that Canada imports almost as much in agricultural products from the United States as she exports to that country and ranks fifth among its customers for such products. Imports from the United States during 1950 and 1951 were as follows:

Commodity	1950	1951
	Million dollars	
Cotton and linters	64	88
Grains and preparations	49	35
Fruits and preparations	46	56
Vegetables and preparations	20	27
Expressed vegetable oils	16	15
Oilseeds, including peanuts	14	19
Other exports	34	45
Meats and meat products	5	15
Total	248	300

Americans are becoming more and more aware of the mutual benefits to be derived from international trade and are unlikely to create soon any major disruption in the generally satisfactory trade situation with Canada. The thought now being given to the lifting of the U.S. embargo against the entry of Canadian livestock next March 1 indicates a willingness to maintain present trade levels.

Admittedly, most agricultural exports from this country compete directly with U.S. products whereas the bulk of our agricultural imports from the South have no domestically produced counterpart. Nevertheless, the United States with a rapidly increasing population has need of Canadian livestock and livestock products, grains, feeds and numerous other commodities in order to maintain its own standards of living. It is to be hoped that Canadian agricultural products will continue to meet with ready acceptance in the United States.



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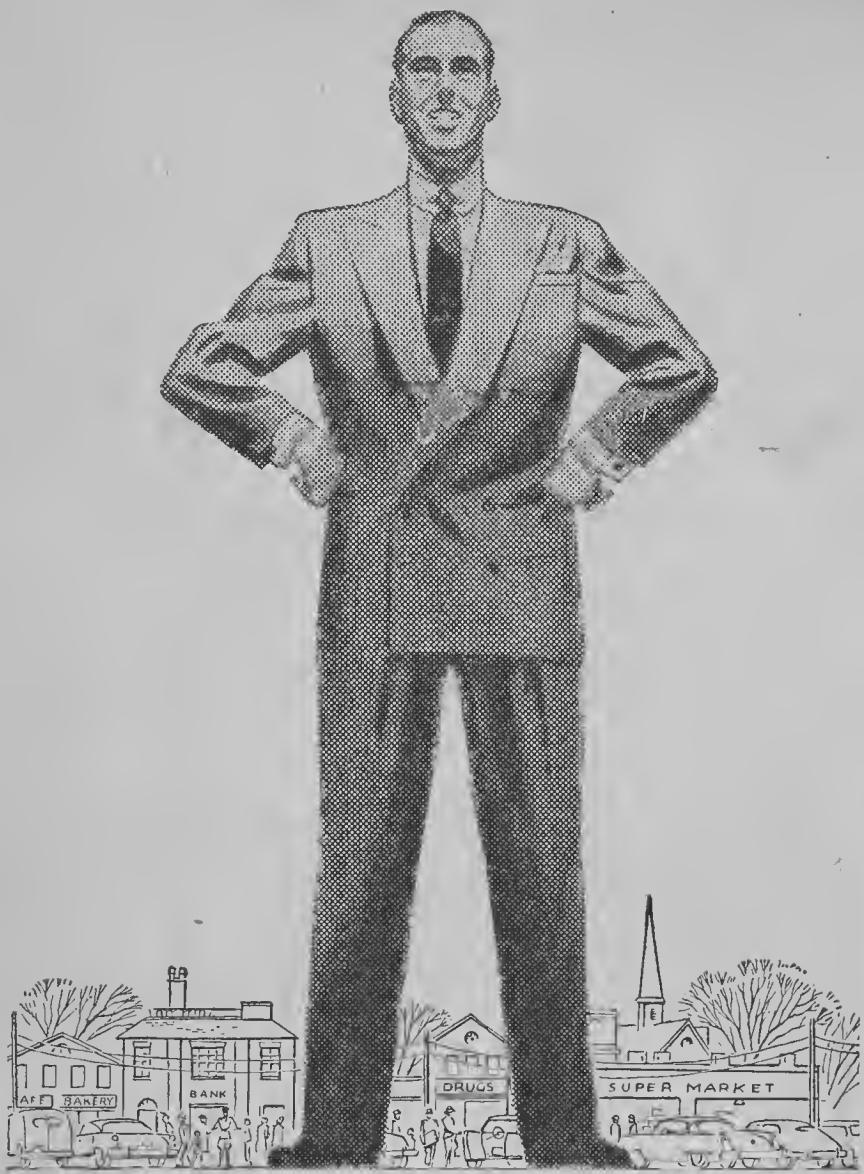
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### His Own Bullet

Continued from page 11

It was Joe who served ten years at hard labor—a light sentence because of his youth and the nature of the evidence against him. The evidence was circumstantial, but it was enough to damn him. Most damning of all was Raoul's testimony against his former friend.

The girl, Denise, turned against him also and not one of his former friends in the little village would take his part. He heard that Denise and Raoul were married not long afterwards and, just before he was released from prison, that they had left the country.

"I go into dat prison de los' man, but when I come out I hav' foun' myself an' my life. Not in de village, not wit people anywhere. But in dis great lan' where de trees are frien's, where de lac water spik softly. Here dere are no lies, no traitors—no woman."

He stopped speaking and I thought, after a few moments, that he had fallen asleep. Then he went on, his voice so low that I could hardly hear it:

"Woman? Yes, perhaps what I hav' needed all de time has been de woman. But what woman could I believe? What woman would live dis life for love of me?"

"What would you do if you fell sick?" I queried, unable to make one single word of comment on this tragedy I had heard.

"I never get sick. If it comes I am prepared for dat, too. I am ready for everyt'ing."

Probably he planned to go to his brother if he ever became really ill, I thought hazily; my mind drugged with need for sleep and the sorrow of Joe's tale. The last things I remembered were the secretive glow of the banked fire and Joe's great form, dark and unyielding beneath his furs.

NEXT morning Joe came outside to see me away. I turned my head and waved as I started off on my snowshoes. Joe was standing still, hardly looking at me, but rather, across the frozen waste of lake upon the opposite shore on which the January sun gleamed with Arctic lustre. As I stared ahead over the lonely stretch of white I gave an extra spurt on my "bear paws." More than zero weather made me hustle away with a chilly feeling in my spine. Yet I didn't want to leave Joe like that.

More years went by. I left the

Patricia district and then came back to it again. One bright May morning, not long after breakup, I was paddling Sturgeon Lake toward some old mining claims at the north end. The poplars were in gay leaf and even the sombre spruce and jack pines seemed to have a lighter, brighter sheen. Somewhere a white-throat sparrow was singing "hard-times-ca-na-can-ada" and indeed this year of 1936 meant hard times for many in the Dominion.

"But not for Joe," I thought, glad that I was going to see him again. "With that garden and root house crammed with food, with meat and fish for the taking, he'll never have a worry. That's the way to live after all. That's real security."

A shot rang out somewhere ahead and echoed along the rocky margins of the lake. It was difficult to tell where it came from and I didn't try very hard. Probably some trigger-happy fool shooting a squirrel or getting himself a grouse dinner out of season. I headed in toward Joe's landing and beached my canoe.

His dogs were barking furiously, but apparently they were tied up as none of them came down the trail to interrogate me. The din was deafening, but no Joe appeared to quiet them. The old boy must be off in the woods somewhere. When I reached the little porch in front of the cabin there was still no sign of the Frenchman. I knocked at the door several times and then opened it.

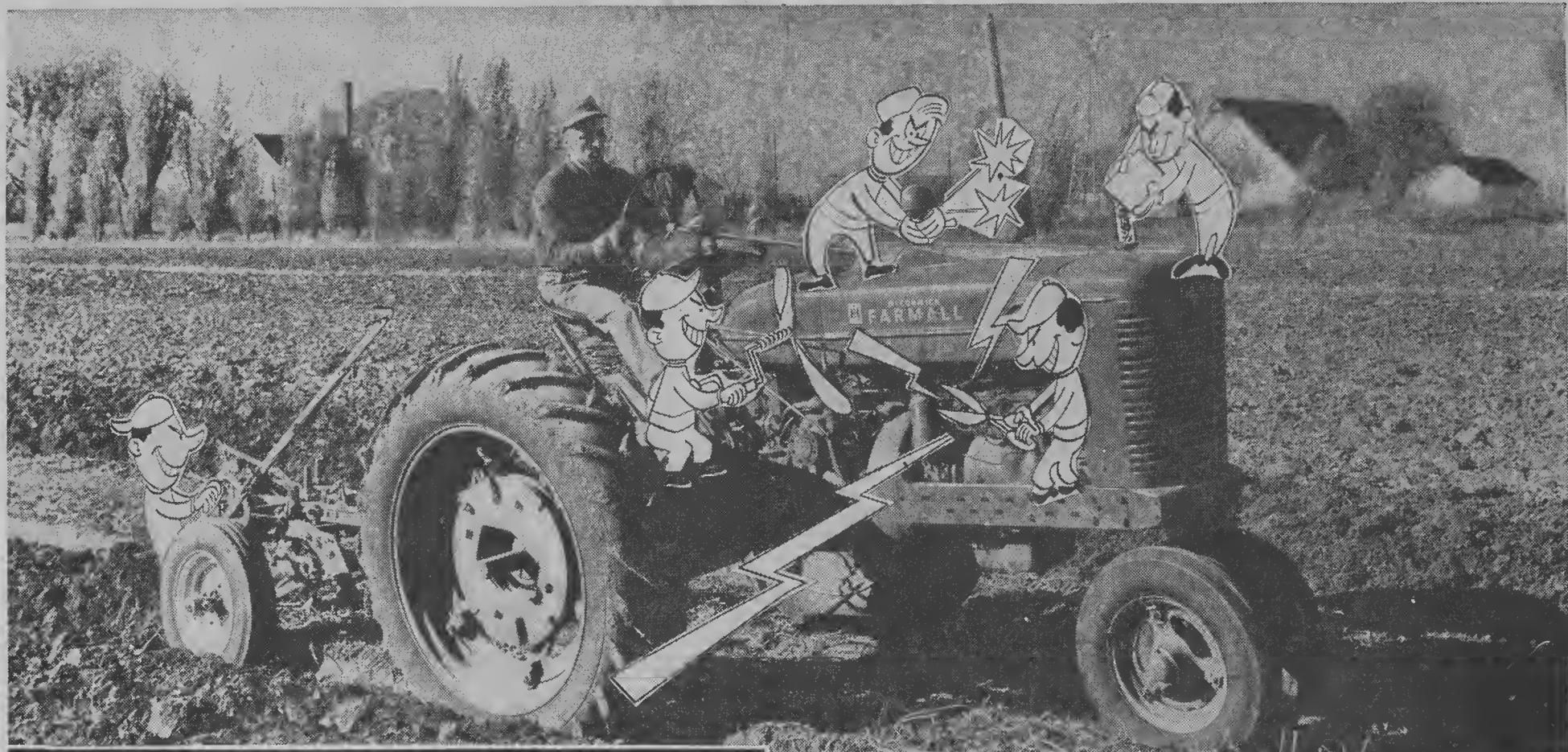
"Joe!" I shouted. Then I saw him. He sat in his favorite chair, facing the lake and with the morning sunshine golden across his knees. But he wasn't looking at it. His head was back against the chair and he seemed to be asleep, except that his eyes were open. Then I saw the revolver. It was lying on the floor just below the fingers of his right hand which dangled over the chair arm. He was still as warm as life, but he was not living.

On the table I found a note: "I am too sick to work. I shoot myself rather than go to my brother. François Thibault." Underneath was a will leaving everything he owned to me. I stood looking down at the rugged quiet face and knew by the stab that went through me that this man had been my friend.

"I am ready for everyt'ing," I remembered. "I chose dis life for myself." He had chosen his death also.

It wasn't until Joe's will was probated that I found out his brother's name was Raoul.





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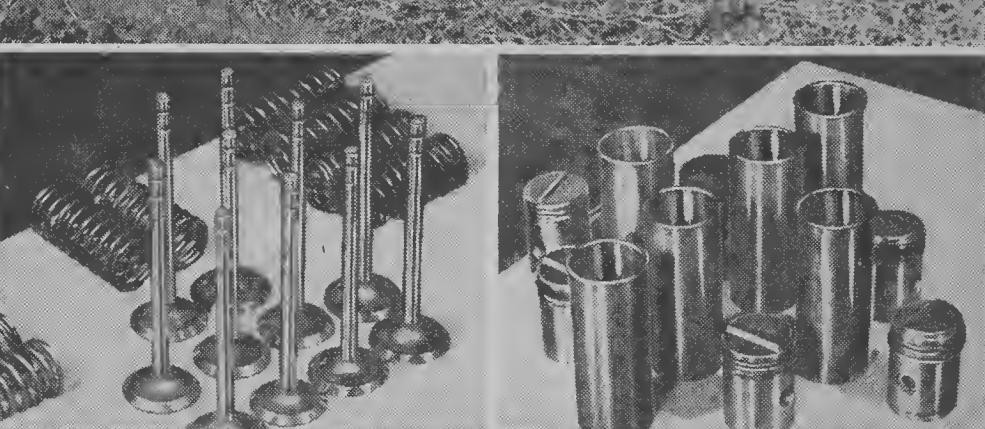
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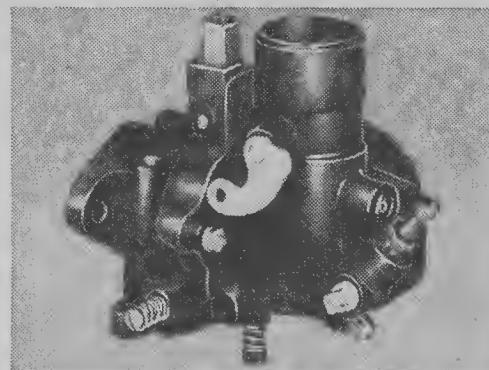
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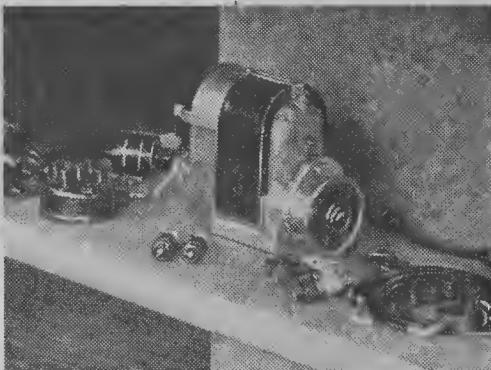


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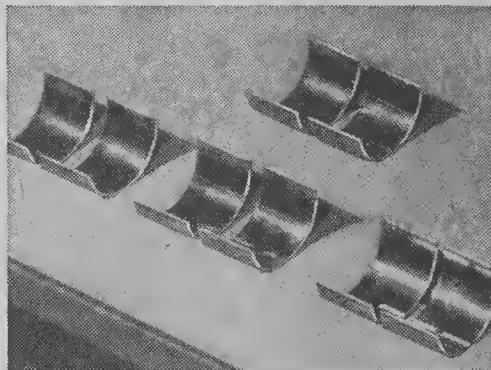
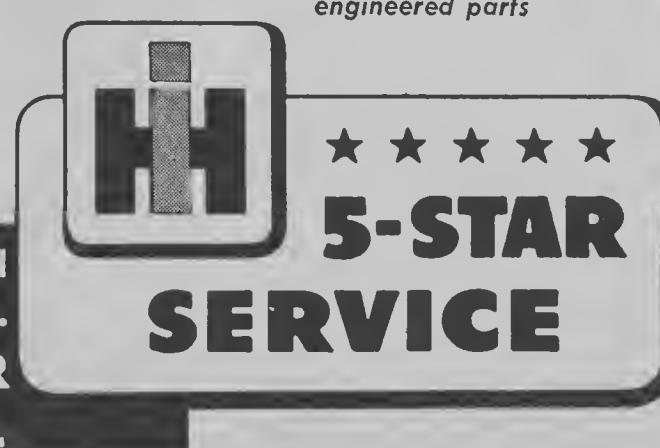
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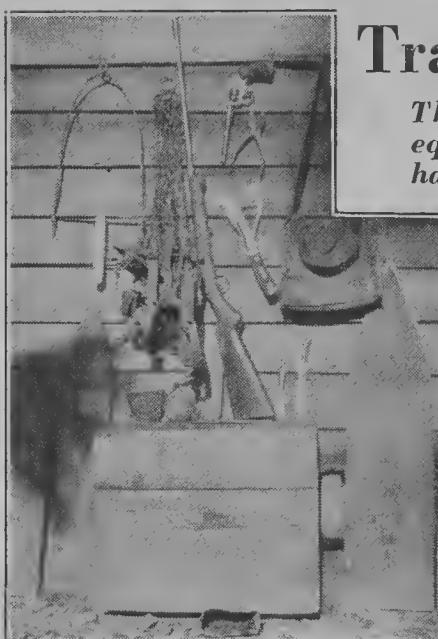
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## Trapping Equipment

The successful trapper selects his equipment in such a way that he has the right trap for each job

by B. G. ROBERTS

right for wolverine and wolf, and the No. 14 Newhouse is also a good trap for the large timber wolves found in the north. There are also special style traps made especially for the muskrat trapper that either kill the animal as soon as caught, or have a special kind of attachment that holds the animal in such a position that it cannot twist off or gnaw off a foot.

Another very important part of the trapper's outfit is a supply of stretchers for the pelts, in assorted sizes. These may be purchased already made from dealers in trapper's supplies, or they may be made at home from  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch boards. I use both kinds, but prefer the wooden stretchers I make myself as they are more adaptable. As pelts should remain on the stretchers for some time, the trapper should have a supply on hand before the season opens. If wooden stretchers are used, I use common 2d. or 3d. nails to fasten the skins to the boards.

A good pocket knife for skinning the animals trapped is absolutely necessary, and this should be kept sharp at all times. Often the trapper will wish to skin part of his catch on the trapline without carrying it home, so in order to always keep my knife sharp, I carry one of the pocket whetstones at all times when running my traps.

A supply of haywire and some fence staples will be needed for fastening traps, and it is best to use only new wire that has never been used. Old wire that is kinked or rusty will often break when placed under a strain when an animal is caught, and allow it to escape with the trap. A pair of good pliers, preferably six-inch, with wire cutters will also be needed for cutting and bending wire when setting or taking up traps.

One of the most-used parts of my equipment is one of the little pocket axes formerly sold by the Marble Arms Company of Gladstone, Mich. These are no longer manufactured, but the one I have is just about the handiest thing I have ever seen. It has a guard that goes down over the blade when the axe is carried in a pocket, and which folds down into the bottom of the handle when the blade is in use. Also, it has a small folding pick on the back which may be used for digging beds for small traps. Some kind of axe or hatchet is very useful for cutting trap stakes and drags or for driving



Streams, stony hills, trees and valleys combine to make good trapping country.

staples and stakes, and an ordinary hatchet will do if unable to obtain something better.

Something will be needed for carrying the traps and other equipment, and the trap basket is used in many sections. This basket is cumbersome to use in wooded country, and as it is always in view, it advertises your business to trap thieves who chance to notice you, so I prefer some kind of bag for carrying traps and bait. The used army haversacks or gas mask bags are all right for this purpose.

The fox and wolf trapper will need some special equipment that will not be needed by the mink or muskrat trapper. Fox and wolf traps are usually fastened to two-pronged drags or steel stakes. Stakes may be made in the farm workshop from  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch or  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch iron or steel rods. I make these about 18 inches in length, sharpen one end and turn an "eye" on the other for running wire through to fasten trap to stake. A pair of clean leather or canvas gloves to be worn when handling or setting traps, and a piece of canvas to stand upon will be needed. If traps are to be covered with dirt or snow, pan covers will be needed.

The man who traps for mink or muskrat will need a good heavy pair of rubber hip boots to wear when setting or tending his traps along the streams where he is in water much of the time. He will also appreciate a pair of the large rubber gloves which come up to the shoulder, over the sleeves, which will keep his hands dry when setting traps under the icy water.

Another article that will be useful to the fox trapper is a sifter made of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hardware cloth which is used to sift the dirt used to cover traps. This prevents clogging of the jaws.

**N**OW we come to a much discussed (or should I say "cussed") item that finds a place among many trappers' equipment. This is the trapline gun, and as a contributor to many publications, I have answered more inquiries about this item than anything else. Many amateur trappers get it into their heads that they can trap a lot of furs and shoot a lot of game, all at the same time, but brother, it can't be done. The trapper usually has a load to carry without lugging a heavy gun also, although this does not apply to the wilderness trapper where conditions are altogether different.

My advice to the farmland trapper would be to leave the gun at home, for chances are, you will never need it anyway. If a gun is carried, perhaps the best one would be a .22 calibre pistol or revolver, but many states and provinces have laws which forbid carrying such an arm, so it is best to ascertain if such a gun is unlawful in your section. If a revolver is carried on the trapline, for safety sake, leave one chamber empty, and carry it with the hammer down on this empty chamber. Carried this way, it will not go off accidentally.

Next to the revolver, perhaps the light .22 calibre rifle is best, and the ordinary single shot will do. Any gun carried on the trapline is going to get a lot of rough treatment and hard knocks, so an expensive arm is out. No matter what kind of a gun is carried, it should only be used to kill bait for the traps, or to shoot animals taken in the traps, for too much shooting will frighten game away.

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\* Based on information supplied by the Alberta Wheat Pool and Dominion Department of Agriculture.

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## Weed Conference

Continued on page 10

sweet clover for hay—has been found useful for cleaning up infested parts of a farm.

SOME interesting work with chemicals was reported. Investigations have been directed along two separate lines, the killing of wild oat seed in the soil, and the selective killing of wild oat plants in a growing crop.

In an effort to free infested soil temporary soil sterilants and pre-emergent sprays have been used. These include TCA, CMU (3 - p - chlorophenyl-1-1-dimethylurea) and IPC (isopropyl-N-phenylcarbamate). Their use was confined to summer-fallow, and late fall applications to land that had produced a crop. Other workers reported using chemical sprays—largely the same chemicals used as sterilants—to put on the soil before the wild oats sprouted, in the hope of killing as they start to grow.

Some promising results were gained on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in spraying growing crops with MH (maleic hydrazide). In the experimental work, wheat, oats, barley and flax were seeded with wild oats and different plots were sprayed with MH at three-day intervals, starting when the crops were in the fourth-leaf stage and continuing until the wheat and barley had been in head for six days. They found that MH caused sterility of all small grains before fertilization had taken place, but the plants became much less susceptible following fertilization. Since wild oats come into head about a week later than early varieties of barley it should be possible to control wild oats by treating with MH after the crops have entered the immune period of growth and while the weed is still susceptible.

No one was rash enough to suggest that chemical control of wild oats is yet possible on western farms; however, extensive work is being done on the problem and the scientists concerned expressed the opinion that studies already completed point the way toward ultimate success.

The deep-rooted, persistent perennial weeds, such as field bindweed, leafy spurge, hoary cress, toadflax and Russian knapweed, are checked while in the patch stage with heavy applications of soil sterilants, principally chlorates. Intense cultivation or seeding down to grass is recommended for areas that are infested with these weeds. 2,4-D is very effective on field bindweed and checks the seed formation of leafy spurge and hoary cress.

Patches of quack grass can now be eliminated with chemicals, though the chemicals effective are still costly. TCA is best applied in late summer or fall, at 80 to 100 pounds per acre on undisturbed sod, and 25 to 70 pounds when combined with suitable tillage. Cultivation before chemical application is recommended. Sodium chlorate at 500 to 800 pounds per acre is effective against quack. CMU will eradicate it, but should not be used on farmland because it sterilizes the soil for a long time.

Earlier reference was made to comments by K. P. Buchholtz on the possibility of increasing forage by eliminating non-productive trees and shrubs. Western snowberry or buckbrush and other woody growth treated with applications of one pound per acre of 2,4-D ester in 10 to 20 gallons

of water as a foliage spray, gave 50 to 75 per cent control. By increasing the acid to 1½ to 2 pounds per acre, 90 to 95 per cent kills have been achieved. For general spraying of mixed brush and trees, mixtures of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T are recommended, as some bushes are resistant to one and not to the other. The recommended rate of application is two pounds of acid in 100 gallons of water. Where a turbine is used much less water is required.

Extensive work has been done in Manitoba and Ontario on the winter spraying of trees and shrubs. A turbine sprayer is used and the acid, at the rate of two pounds per acre, is carried in oil. In Manitoba 15 to 20 gallons per acre has been used, but Ontario has had better results with the larger gallonage. Early winter spraying permitted some regrowth from the roots; therefore, the recommended time for dormant spraying is February to May, inclusive. It is important that the oil should completely wet the tree trunk. Transformer, diesel, stove or No. 2 fuel oil can be used. The usefulness of this technique for farmland applications is limited by the costliness of the oil and the mechanical problems encountered in spraying in sub-zero weather.

Potentially important investigation is being done in the top killing of growing crops with the object of ripening seed crops and advancing harvesting dates. It has been established that spraying crops with endothal and sodium cyanamide will advance the harvest date of cereal crops by as much as a week, without seriously damaging yields. More important possibilities of its use appear in the treating of clover, alfalfa and corn to kill pulpy growth. Unfortunately the chemicals now being used leave a residue, and it is thought that it will make the straw from sprayed crops toxic to livestock.

The use of two to three pints (1.25 to 1.87 pounds) of DNBP phenol (4,6-dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol) with five to ten gallons of diesel or fuel oil per acre (applied at the normal time for swathing) has permitted the straight combining of flax crops within 36 to 48 hours. A 40 per cent solution of pentachlorophenol mixed one to nine with fuel oil and applied at the rate of five gallons per acre has also proved effective.

For alfalfa and clover the recommended treatment is two to three pints of DNBP with five to ten gallons fuel oil per acre, or PCP phenol (pentachlorophenol) at four to six pounds in five to ten gallons of fuel oil. Also suggested is one pound of endothal with four pounds of ammonium sulphate in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre.

In general, horticultural crops are much more sensitive to the newer chemicals than are the field crops. However, experimentation has proven that oils are effective in such crops as carrots and parsnips, and 2,4-D can be used on weed infested raspberries and strawberries.

As the conference broke up, scientists engaged in chemical weed control research expressed the frequent view that the next decade would see important further strides in the use of chemicals for reducing hazards of crop production and would make even more remote the fulfilment of Malthus' prediction of a hungry world.



For 3,000 acres of wheat land "...you've got to have good, dependable, economical equipment," declares John Weppler (left), of Morse, Sask., shown with three of his six sons—Bob, Jim, and Chuck. The Case "LA" Tractor and "K" Combine shown here form one of five such Case harvest teams the Wepplers own. "I stick to Case equipment because years of experience have shown that Case is good and stays good . . . I know that it *really* pays to farm with Case!"

"There's not another tractor in the country like my 1930 Model 'L,'" declares Harry Dilworth (right) of Lunnford, Alta. "She ran 17 years before her first overhaul. She'll do a day's work and no questions asked. Easy on fuel. After 22 years I surely do agree, it pays to farm with Case."



# PRAIRIE PROVINCE FARMERS PROVE "IT PAYS TO FARM with CASE"



Saves money two ways with his Case 4-5 plow Model "LA," Ralph Geis of Barrhead, Alta., tells Case dealer Carl Johnson: (1) runs fine on second grade gas; (2) does two jobs at once—pulls 4-section harrow behind chisel plow going 16 inches deep. "That's a big load," he says, "but she only uses 3½ to 4 gallons of gas an hour."



"Economical," says Steve Semotiuk, Mundare, Alta., about his Case "DC-4" Tractor, shown above pulling a Case "WRA" one-way disk plow. "Uses two gallons or less per hour, with disk in deep." Of the plow he says, "It's light running . . . clears itself nicely in adverse tilling conditions where others plugged up."



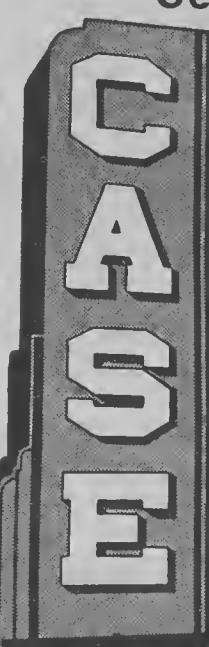
"The Case Shredder is going to help me raise bigger crops," predicts R. Matlaskewski, his outfit shown here working near Headingley, Man. He hates to see plant food wasted by burning straw, and says, "By shredding heavy straw after combining I can work it back into the soil," adds, "My Case 'LA' is 3 years old—no cost for repairs."

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Liquefied petroleum gas saves you money on the price per gallon in most areas, and by stretching engine life. Alf LeClerc (above) of Grande Prairie, Alta., praises the economy of burning propane in his Case 3-plow "DC-4" Tractor. "Uses 12 gallons of low-cost LP-Gas in eight hours," he reports. Elmer Nelson, Wetaskawin, Alta., saves 10% on fuel. Whether you prefer LP-Gas, gasoline, or tractor fuel in your Case Tractor, you'll get full work per gallon and long engine life. Whatever fuel you use, whichever of the 25 great Case Tractors you buy, you'll find that truly, "It pays to farm with Case."



"The best machine in Canada," says Andy Nelisher, Bloomsbury, Alta., of his 10-year-old Case 3-plow Model "D" Tractor. "After 10 years of experience with Case machines, and since the first ones made enough money to buy the newer ones, we know it pays to farm with Case."

"A quarter of a century of owning Case equipment proved to me that it pays to farm with Case," says Harold Hunt of DeWinton, Alta.

His Model "D" Tractor having cost him but \$50 for repairs in nine years, George Lang of Rush Lake, Sask., says, "It's the best machine in Saskatchewan."

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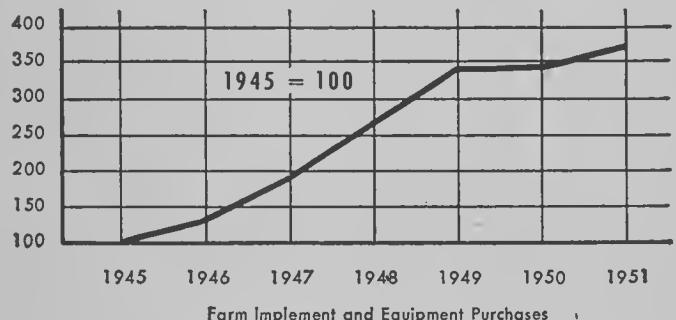
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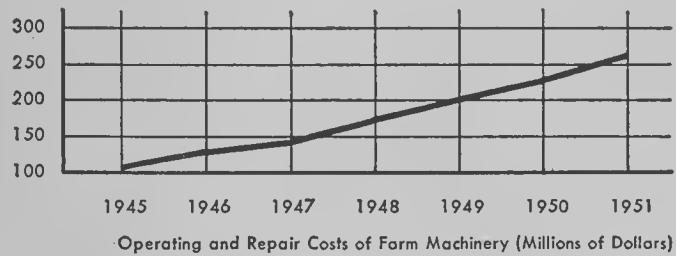
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Good maintenance of your equipment protects your investment. Machinery represents one of the major outlays on the Canadian farm to-day. 1951 Census figures show the average machinery investment per farm exceeds \$3,000. For some farmers it runs as high as \$5,000.



The chart illustrates the rapid rise in machinery purchases by Canadian farmers since 1945.



The accompanying chart shows how the costs of operating and repairing the increased amount of machinery and equipment have been rising. This increase indicates the need for a continuing maintenance programme designed to keep your machines operating efficiently.

Get this new booklet on farm machinery care from your local manager.

## Let Me Hand You a Lemon

*Picking, preparing and packaging lemons requires great care and attention to detail; Upland, California, situated in a great lemon growing district, packages one-sixth of the world's lemons*

by VIOLA PERRY WANGER

"GOOD morning World, let me hand you a lemon," says little Upland, California, brightly, and then proceeds to hand the world about one-sixth of its entire lemon supply.

For Upland, California, a little town of 7,000 population which nestles against the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains 38 miles east of Los Angeles, is situated in the midst of a great lemon growing district and has the world's largest lemon packinghouse.

But before you bought that lemon you ate for dinner in lemon pie, or drank last night in lemonade or used today as pectin to make your jelly jell it went through a surprising number of processes.

Many days elapse from the time the lemon is picked from the fragrant lemon tree, which is filled at the same time with heavenly smelling blossoms and small green fruit, and ripe lemons, till it comes to you.

Picking lemons is a science in itself. The pickers are trained men who work the year round among the low cone-shaped, glossy green trees, because there are always lemons to pick. The stem is clipped just above the fruit with a clipper made for that purpose, and the lemon is placed carefully in a huge canvas bag which is carried on the picker's shoulder. The lemon must never be allowed to drop as bruised fruit will not keep.

Lemons are picked according to their size or color. If a lemon is a clear golden yellow all over, it is picked regardless of its size because it is ripe. If it is partly green but is large, a ring is slipped over it by the picker, and if it fills the ring it is picked anyway because it will ripen in storage.

The workers are given tickets for the number of boxes of lemons they pick, and truckers bring the boxes in to the packinghouse where the real work of processing the lemons begins.

There in the fragrant gloom of the lemon house the boxes are stacked in tall rows, with a number hung above each row, and they are left for a couple of days to acclimate them.

Then they are dumped into a long trough of water which has been heated to 110° F. and contains soap, kerosene and soda ash to clean them and counteract decay. They tumble along through that bath till they reach a machine having cylinder brushes which are designed to take off any scale or smudge the bath has not removed.

Round and round the brushes turn and up and down the lemons bob against them until finally they emerge clean and shining. Then they tumble into a vat of clear water and are rinsed.

Next they are passed on to a machine which sprays them with water wax to fill the pores in the skins and prevent the evaporation of juice from the fruit.

They are now ready for the grader. The imperfect ones are automatically

taken out and go to the by-products house, to be made into marmalade for your breakfast toast, pectin to make those jewel like glasses of jelly you have on your cupboard shelf jell, canned lemon juice, fertilizer, and many other by-products.

The perfect lemons pass along on a moving belt beside which a row of women separate them into six color classes, ranging from perfectly green to green tinged with yellow and to clear yellow. This is no job for a color-blind person because the lemons must be separated accurately according to color.

Boxes are filled with them according to color, and the boxes moved into a spacious basement room and stacked in long rows, ten boxes high. Each color is stacked in a separate place and the temperature for storage is kept at 55° F. and the humidity at 90 in order to ripen the fruit.

The air is changed continually, huge fans drawing in fresh air and forcing the old air out. Here in the scented dusk, in an atmosphere of cool and continuous twilight, the lemons ripen at their leisure, and as they attain the correct yellow color, the boxes are unstacked, and the lemons dumped out and inspected and sprayed with wax once more.

Then expert women grade them again, by appearance, into Sunkist and Red Ball brands. The Sunkist are perfect in shape and blemish free and are lemons which in the judgment of the grader will keep well. The Red Ball may be slightly inferior.

Next they are wrapped in tissue paper and packed in boxes by women and girls who are paid by the box and whose hands move so swiftly the sight can hardly follow them. These women often earn \$8 to \$10 a day.

While all this is being done, boxes are being made upstairs by a man and a machine. The man feeds a bundle of wood, called shoo, into a machine, pulls a lever and the machine grunts and grumbles a few times and in a matter of seconds out comes a finished box. The man and the machine make 500 to 700 boxes in an hour.

The boxes are then carried down to the women packers who fill them heaping full of wrapped lemons. When they are filled they pass along a moving belt to a spot in a machine where a man pulls another lever and the machine, in one swift stroke, nails the top on the box.

Labels are pasted on the boxes and they are stacked according to brand, Sunkist in rows to themselves and Red Ball in separate rows, and within each brand they are stacked according to size. Afterward they are loaded into refrigerator cars to be taken to market.

There are 464 boxes in each car and there is a peak storage of 600 cars in this packinghouse. Multiply that and you have 278,400 boxes, each containing 430 lemons, which adds up to 117,120,000 lemons.

So you see why the little town of Upland says, "World, let me hand you a lemon."

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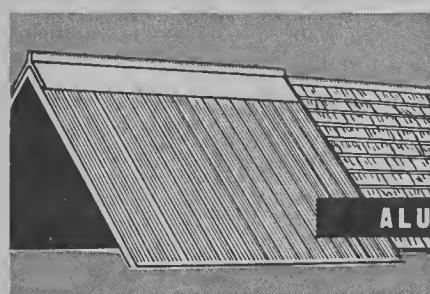
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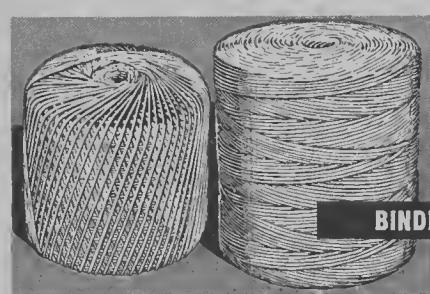
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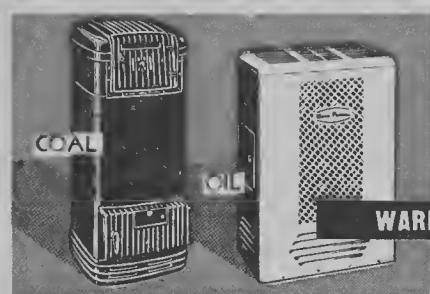
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## Tanya

Continued from page 9

of them islands the Japs took. She had her choice of goin', bein' a woman, but she chose to stay and become a prisoner, knowin' full well what it meant. She came home this summer, with the fingers of her right hand missin'. She went all to pieces when she got back. Your Joe knows, and he understands. Surely, Angus, if he's man enough to forgive her you can be. You taught him to be the man he is. Are you goin' to spoil the example he's been followin'? Helpin' her has been the best thing for the lad. He's forgotten himself thinking of her."

McTavish looked away. "I know what you're most grieved over, Angus. You feel that once she cast a slur on your wife. But she would have been the first one to forgive. In your heart you know that, and you know what she would have wanted you to do."

Angus sat in silence for a long time. McTavish stole a glance at the bowed head. He knew that Angus was battling with himself. She had scorned the woman most dear to him, when she scorned her son. Angus was a man of pride. It was not easy for him to forgive.

JOE waded toward Tanya, who sat in the water, looking with disgust at the broken line she was holding.

"How can you laugh," she said mournfully, "when the biggest fish of them all just got away. Here I was all set to crow over you."

Tanya was wet from head to toe. Her hair hung down in limp strings. She had probably seldom looked quite so bedraggled.

Joe put his hands under her arm pits and pulled her to her feet. In the old days she would have been furious at her appearance, but now she thought only of the fish she had lost. To Joe, she had never looked sweeter. He put his hands on his hips and surveyed her critically.

"Miss Ellis, you are one big mess," he said. "No hair-do, no picnic, no fish. That shall be your punishment for not listening to good advice."

Tanya grimaced. "Poof to you, Mr. Quincey. You're just jealous because I caught a bigger fish than you did. Well, I almost caught it then."

"Hello, there," boomed a voice from the bank, and Tanya looked up to see McTavish and Joe's father standing there. Tanya went white to the lips. She remembered Angus well and doubtless he still remembered her, and the recollection was not pleasant.

Joe looked anxiously at his father. It was Mac who had called. Surely Mac wouldn't have let him come upon them unaware. He waded toward them, feeling deeply disturbed. Tanya, he noticed, hadn't moved. He looked at his father's face. He was watching Tanya.

"Hello, Dad," Joe's voice was a little breathless. Angus heard the anxiety in his voice and smiled.

"Hello," he said. "Are ye havin' good fishin'?"

Joe's answering smile was ample compensation for Angus. Just so had his mother smiled when he did something he didn't want to do, just for her sake.

"Your partner has come to grief, I see. You'd best get her home in a hurry, or she'll be catchin' cold."

"I will, Father," Joe replied. Only in moments of deep emotion did Joe ever call him Father.

He watched Joe wade over to Tanya and help her to the bank. She looked quickly up at Angus as she sat down.

That one strained look made him say kindly, "I guess the biggest one got away as usual. Ye'll just have to leave him for another day, lass. And the next time, ye'd better not try to wind him in too fast."

"I suppose I was too excited," Tanya replied evenly. "It's a long time since I've been fishing."

So they had seen her trying to land the fish. Had Mac been telling him about her, playing on his sympathy, so he wouldn't say what he really wanted to say? Perhaps he did not wish to humiliate his son. She had always been a little afraid of this fierce old man with the bristling white eyebrows, but she wasn't afraid of him any more. She got to her feet and met the keen grey eyes with an unwavering glance.

Angus knew he had not fooled her. It was almost as if she were saying, "I know you dislike me intensely and I know you spoke to me only for Joe's sake. But I don't want your pity."

She turned away and spoke to McTavish. "I'd like to take some of these back to the city next week. George is very fond of fish, and he swears that the fish in Pelican have a special tang of their own. Will they keep if I put them on ice?"

Angus knew she meant this for him, that she was going away.

"Sure they'll keep. I can put 'em in the freezer for you. Now, you two get along home, Tanny, or you'll catch one sweet cold and you won't go to the city or anywhere else."

Joe picked up the basket and Tanya took the fishing rods.

"Be seeing you Mac, good-bye Mr. Quincey."

Angus watched them disappear into the woods, then he turned to McTavish.

"We best get along to Jim's, or we'll not get home afore dark."

Joe and Tanya got into the *Rover* and headed back to the Lodge. Tanya was very quiet as she stared straight ahead at the winding river. All the gaiety, the care-free camaraderie was gone and Joe was at a loss to explain it. His father had said or done nothing that could have hurt her in any way. He had spoken to her civilly without a hint of antagonism or ill-feeling in his voice, and the expression on his face was kind. Joe was proud of his father, that day, for he knew that single-tracked mind of his well. Angus was a bitter enemy and he, like the Indians, seldom forgot a wrong. But meeting his father had upset Tanya in some way. He had seen the level look she gave Angus, her chin tilted up just a little as if she was daring him to pour out the flood of bitterness she knew she had coming to her, and he had seen the reluctant admiration that came into his father's eyes at the sight.

"A penny for your thoughts," he said idly.

"They aren't worth that much money," she replied with forced lightness. "I wasn't thinking of anything in particular. My thoughts were just roaming at random, I guess, but I was thinking mostly of how uncomfortably wet I am."

"We'll be back in no time. It's only about three miles from Little Moose to

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the Lodge. So you are going away next week."

"Yes, I am going away."

Joe made no further attempt to keep up the conversation and the remainder of the trip was made in silence. A feeling of loneliness gnawed in Tanya's mind. She thought with dread of her return to the noisy city where Evelyn would watch her with unconcealed, but well-meant anxiety, until she felt like screaming. In the city she was so hemmed in, almost a prisoner, where people looked at her with suspicion if she walked about late at night. Here in Pelican she had been free and treated like any other normal human being. But she had given her word to Joe's father and she must go.

Joe was visualizing Pelican Bay without Tanya and he found the picture dismal. They had become good friends—just friends of course but it was a satisfying friendship without any sentimental attachments. So many things brought them mutual pleasure. They had been young together, their tastes were similar, and they laughed at the same things. He would miss Tanya; he would miss her very much, in the same way he had missed Porky. After Porky's death, flying just wasn't the same. With Tanya gone Pelican Bay would be lonely.

They docked at the Lodge and Joe broke the long silence with a little



*"One can of the stuff they advertise on 'Nora's Story,' two bottles of 'Women in Black,' a jar of 'Today's Children,' bottle of . . ."*

laugh. "Brilliant conversationalists, aren't we? We really out-did ourselves that time. You get on some dry clothes and soak your feet in mustard-water just for good measure. I'm going back to Stran's to get Mac and Dad. Dad's heart isn't good and he shouldn't really be walking a long distance. I'll be back later just as soon as I can and we'll have our picnic on the bank. It's warm enough."

He raised his hand and smiled. "Be seeing you, Tanny."

"Good-bye, Joe," Tanya said.

She had a sudden longing to call him back, but the *Rover* was racing out to mid-stream. She watched it reach the bend then she turned and walked slowly up to the cabin.

Angus Quincey would never be able to accuse her of trying to win Joe's affections. His unexpected interruption today had spoiled everything. She could never feel wholly at ease with Joe again so perhaps it was just as well that she was going back to the

city. She moved restlessly about the cabin waiting for Joe.

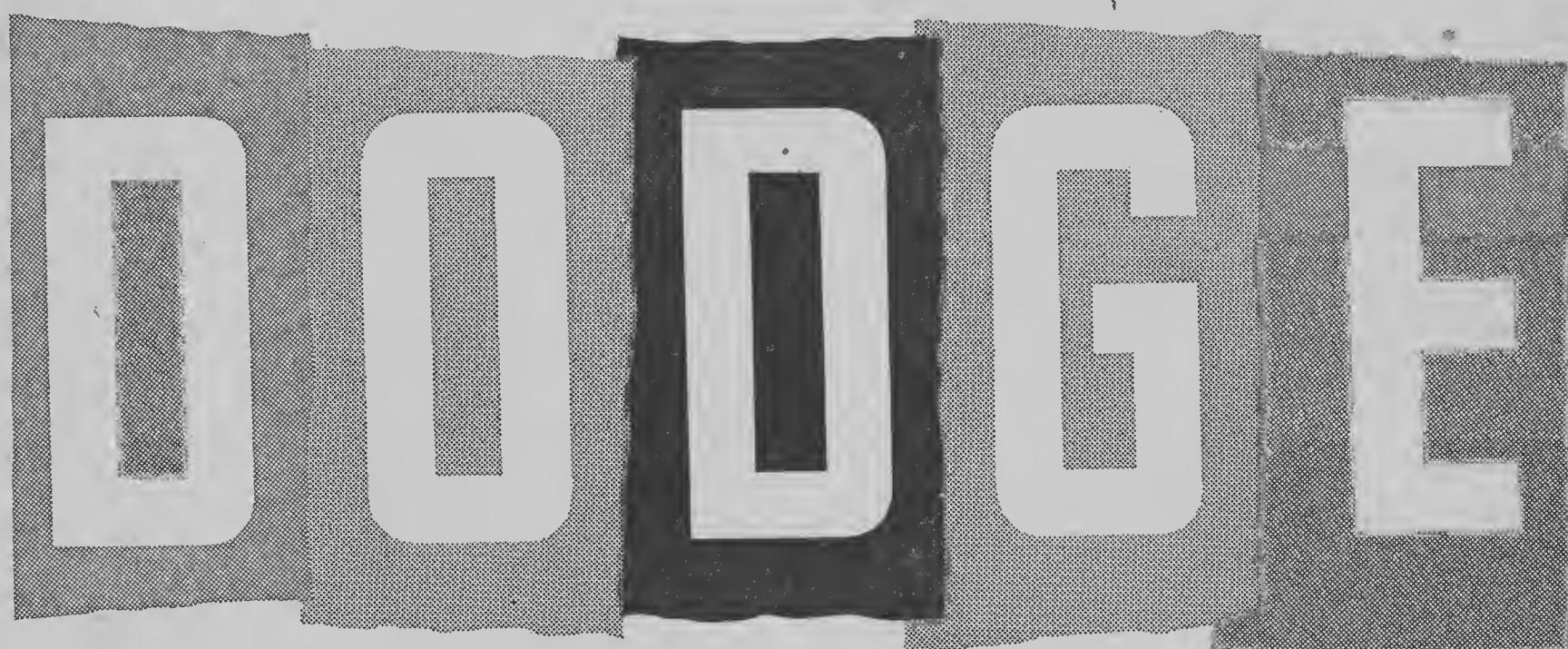
An hour went by. He should have been back by this time. Perhaps his father persuaded him not to come. Angus Quincey would be a bitter enemy. He would never be revengeful or vindictive. He would simply say, "The less you see of her the better." In a few days she would be gone and they would forget her. But she could not help feeling disappointed in Joe. He had never broken a promise before.

She turned on the gramophone, and sat down on the floor, hugging her knees. The music blared on and on, but she heard little of it. She was unconsciously listening for the sound of the *Rover* coming back. His voice had sounded queer when he said, "So you are going away." Her own voice had been rather queer too when she answered.

It was after two o'clock. He wasn't coming.

Tanya shut off the gramophone and got up. She couldn't stay inside. She put a sweater on over her blouse and stood uncertainly by the window. No sign of the *Rover*. "I'll be back as soon as I take them home." She could see the dark, smiling face and heard him say again, "Be seeing you, Tanny." She had a feeling now that it had been

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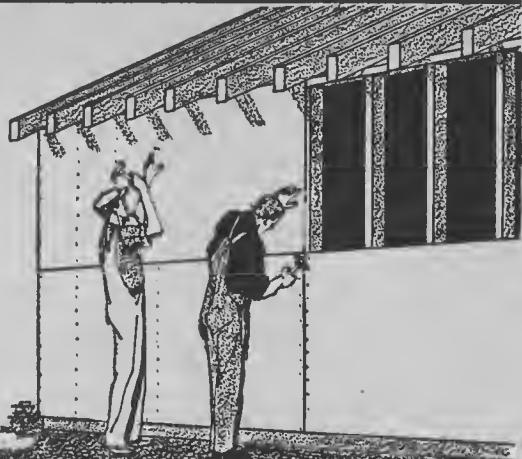
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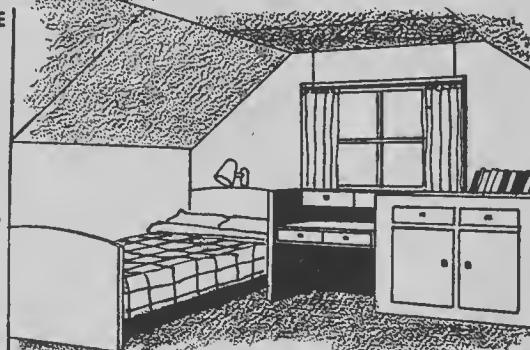
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really good-bye and that she wouldn't be seeing him again.

She hesitated a moment. Should she write a note in case he did come back? Her mind taunted. "You won't be seeing Joe again."

Tanya went out of the Lodge and down the steps where the outboard motor lay at the pier.

AT the pier in Pelican Bay Willow Lebatt untied her father's outboard motor and roared out of the harbor. As she headed north she glanced toward the Hatchery, hoping that the McTavishes hadn't seen her. She was going to visit Tanya, a visit that she hoped would send Tanya packing.

Willow's eyes shone as she thought of her plan.

It was a master-stroke, and she was confident that Tanya would be a passenger on the *Northland Queen* when it left that night for Winnipeg. But she had to work fast.

Joe had gone to get Dr. McNulty and would probably not go to the Lodge again until the next day, and then it would be too late. The girl would be gone and there would be no explanation of her sudden departure. One week without the city girl around and she was sure she'd have Joe for good.

She had dressed herself carefully in a girlish jumper and white blouse, braided her thick black hair in two braids and tied each with a wide red ribbon, and washed all the make-up from her face. She looked her seventeen years and no more, the picture of innocent youth.

Willow went over her plan in her mind. She would introduce herself to the white girl and tell her she had come for help. Once they were seated inside, she would become downcast and nervous as she poured out the story of her unhappy life, the extreme cruelty of her father and the poverty of their wretched home. Tanya's pity would be aroused and after shedding a few tears Willow would come to the point of her visit.

Willow could just see herself, wide-eyed and appealing saying, "Now I'm in worse trouble than ever and I don't know who to go to. You see—I'm scared I'm going to have a baby."

Here she would burst into tears. "My father will kill me! Oh I'm so scared. I wish I were dead. He promised he'd marry me, that it didn't make any difference if a minister said a few words before or not—that we could get married any time—and I believed him—I love him so terribly—I believed him—and now—now he won't even speak to me when I try to see him. Oh please will you help me?"

Here Tanya would of course ask her what she could do, and Willow would answer.

"My mother is a Cree and I heard there was a law that looked after Indian girls who got a dirty deal from a white man, but I don't know if the law will do me any good because I'm a half-breed. My father is French."

"I can't go to the Mountie at Piers Landing 'cause he'd go to my father and I'm too scared of what he'll do to me. Could you find out from the Indian agent in Winnipeg if I can make the man marry me?"

Maybe at this point Tanya would ask her why she didn't go to the man's parents and here she could say:

"Oh I can't do that. His father looks down on my family and he'd just get

mad and kick me out of the house. Then he'd think of some way to get his son so far away from Pelican the law would never catch up to him. He's an important man in Pelican. He's the Bay factor, Angus Quincey."

Tanya would ask her did she mean Joe Quincey was the man, and she'd hang her head and say in a low voice, "Yes. His name is Joe Quincey."

Willow laughed. That ought to fix Joe Quincey.

She'd hardly want to have anything to do with a man who had wronged an innocent, silly kid, blinded by love, a half-breed at that, and her disgust would send her packing as fast as she could.

Willow steered the boat toward the river and headed west. She was almost up to the last bend when she heard the sound of an outboard motor starting and missing several times just ahead. She cut her motor, glided to the bank and waited. Who was coming up the river?

IT was awkward working on the motor with her left hand and Tanya was almost ready to give up when it finally started with a loud retort. She headed west, with no particular destination in mind, feeling only that she had to get away for awhile.



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Mile after mile slipped behind and still Tanya kept on. She did not hear the muffled sound of a boat that followed behind her. Her mind was too deeply engrossed to notice anything.

She had left Little Moose River far behind. The banks were higher as she went westward, the trees seemed taller and more compact. There were no cabins anywhere, no sign of civilization, just trees and silence.

The river was narrowing a little. Maybe she should be turning back. But what was there to go back to? Just an empty cabin. No, she would keep on and on and on. If only she never had to go back.

Once she thought she heard the sound of a motorboat behind her, and she listened intently. There was someone else on the river, but it wasn't Joe. That wasn't the motor of the *Rover*. The *Rover* had a deeper and heavier sound.

A large white rock, perched high on the bank, gleamed ahead. That was Spirit Rock, a place shunned by the Indians at night. She had heard the story long ago, of the Indian maiden who had flung herself from that rock into the river so that she would not be given in marriage to the warrior her father had chosen to be her husband. Her lover had seen her plunge into the river and followed,

and they had disappeared. Their bodies were never found. On moonlit nights the Indians said the spirit of the maiden stood on that rock and her cry could be heard across the water, anguished and mournful and eerie. It was bad luck to hear that cry. It brought sickness and death to the listener and no Indian ever went near Spirit Rock at night.

Tanya looked up at the rock. It was strange to see it here miles from the lake-shore. The rock looked sinister, perched up high on the bank, gleaming white in the sun. Was the story true? Had an Indian maiden flung herself in her despair from its great height? That her spirit still roamed was ridiculous of course, for she had seen the rock herself by moonlight, coming back from the Fort and nothing had happened.

Spirit Rock was about half-way to the Fort. She glanced at her watch. It was 3:25. It would be about 5:30 when she got there. If she stayed a half-hour she should be back around 9:00. She couldn't stay long if she meant to get home before it was too dark to see. She'd go to the old Fort where they had had many jolly picnics in the good old days. It would be interesting to ramble through it again.

Spirit Rock was soon left far behind. Far overhead flew the wild ducks in V-formation, winging their way to warmer climates. Winter would soon be here and she would be far away in the city. The thought made her shudder. What would she do there to fill the long days? If only she could find some work that did not require the use of her hand, work in a library or a music store. That would be easy and it would occupy her mind. But there she would have to meet people, strangers who would stare at her hand in the curious manner people had of staring at deformity. Perhaps she would get used to it after awhile. She thought of Joe's kiss and his low, tender voice saying, "It will always look beautiful to me."

"Ah, Joe" her heart cried in sudden longing. "I'll remember those words as long as I live." She could see the roof of the old fort far ahead. It would not be long now.

She reached the first clearing that years ago had been the site of a settler's cabin. Only the ruins were left, rotting on the ground. She rounded the bend and reached the second clearing. Three log cabins with their gaping windows clustered on the hill.

The Fort lay directly ahead, high on a bluff. Tanya passed the cabins and headed for the big clearing that surrounded the Fort. The pier was almost gone. Only a few posts rose jaggedly out of the water, a reminder of the old days when this spot had been the center of activity in the district. The high stockade fence had been torn down years before. The outer buildings, the store-houses and the stables had been moved away. Only the main building was left.

WILLOW got out of the boat, climbed up the steep cliff and darted through the bushes. Below her she could see the river and the boat heading west containing one passenger, the white girl from the city. Where could she be going, but more important still, when would she be back? There was no time to be lost if Tanya were to leave that night with the *Northland Queen*; Willow of

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Pictured from left to right are Garnet, Lloyd, Gordon, and Glen Campbell. The Campbell brothers are well-known farmers in the Avonlea and Pense, Sask., areas. They are well-known, too, for their curling activities, having twice won the Grand Aggregate Curling Championship of the Province of Saskatchewan.

out trouble, and they have enough weight to penetrate under all conditions.

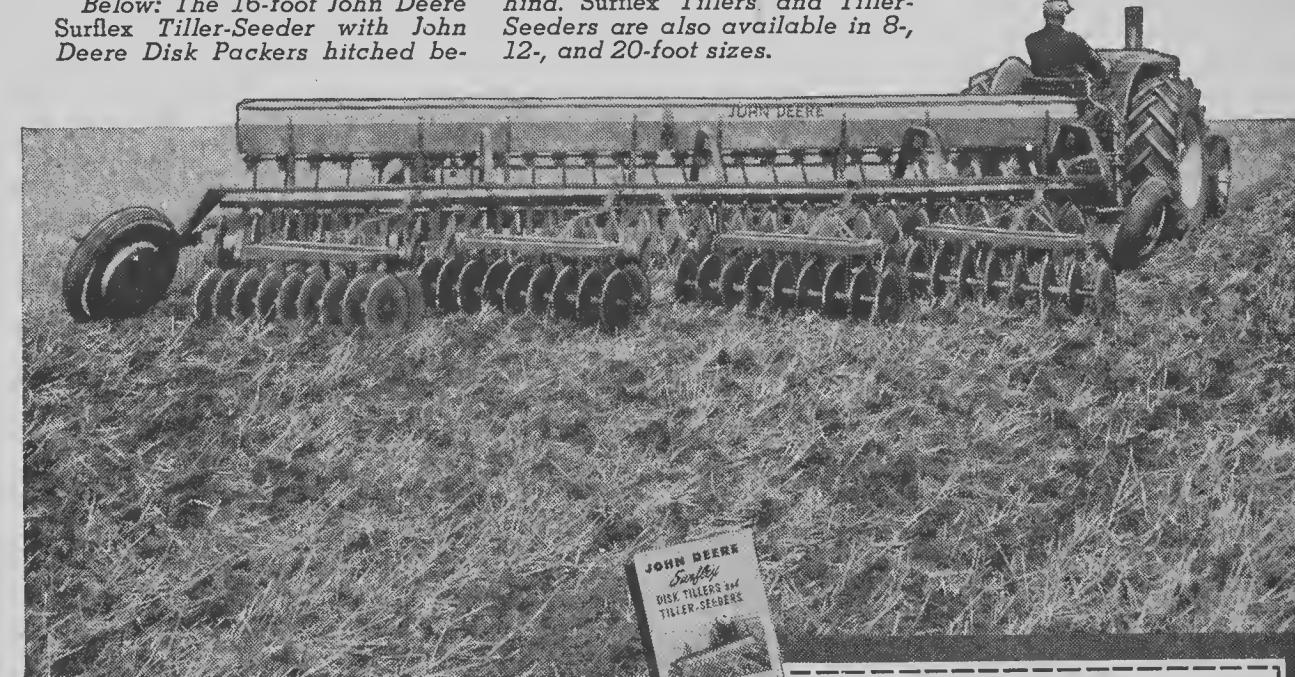
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course would offer to take her to the Bay. At all cost she must follow her and make her come back.

Tanya was already out of sight when Willow started the motor in pursuit.

TANYA shut off the motor, tied the boat to a post and stepped on land. The fort had not changed much. It was built of strong material that had resisted the buffeting of rain and wind and the slow decay of many, many years. It was weatherbeaten and grey and all the windows were broken. The door hung on one hinge, slightly ajar, and Tanya could see into the room that had once been the store.

She waded through the grass and weeds that reached her knees and stepped on the porch. It sagged ominously beneath her feet, threatening to give way as she walked. Perhaps it was foolish to go in. Supposing one of the boards gave way and she were to fall. If she hurt herself badly she might wait a long time before help came.

She crossed the threshold. It was gloomy and dark inside. The one narrow counter, scarred and covered with initials, ran the length of the room. There were shelves on the wall behind it, where once bolts of gaily colored cottons had intrigued the color-loving Indian women.

She sat down on the high-backed bench and saw in her mind's eye scenes long since past of Indian braves with their pile of furs trading for guns and flour and sugar, Indian women padding softly over the floor, their long black braids hanging down their backs, wide-eyed children clutching at their skirts. There were white men too in beaded buckskins and fur caps, their voices ringing out in merriment, getting mail from home.

Tanya got to her feet. They were all gone now, the Indian braves and their women, the white trappers and the fur trader. There was nothing left but the empty shelves, the scarred counter and the wooden benches, silent reminders of days that were no more.

She opened the door that led to the store-room and the living quarters of the men who had worked at the post. There was only an old stove and the cumbersome fur press left. She climbed the narrow stairs to the second floor and went from room to room. Nothing here but cobwebs and dust and solitude. A few broken bunks were still there in the small sleeping quarters. She glanced at her watch. It was getting late and she should be getting back before dark.

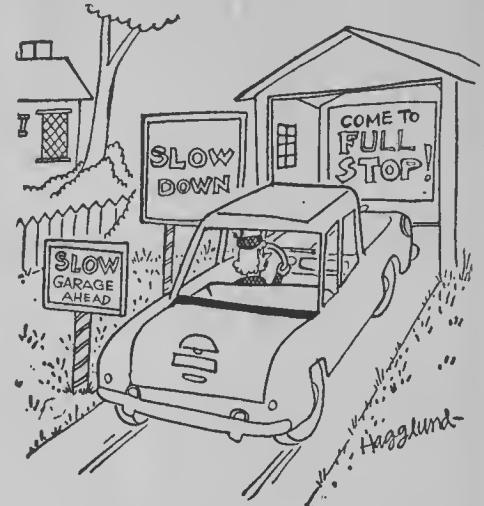
WILLOW was raging when she reached the fort and saw Tanya's outboard tied to a pole. The broken-down motor wouldn't get up enough speed to catch a turtle, and time was passing alarmingly fast.

How could she hope to get the girl away on the *Northland Queen* that evening? Every day threatened Willow's happiness.

Willow was suddenly fed up with waiting and hoping. She was furious that her plan was threatened with failure and she burned with an overwhelming hatred of the white girl who had been the cause of all her misery. She was in a black mood when she got out of the boat and strode toward the fort, kicking viciously at the obstacles in her path.

Tanya looked up at a ladder nailed to the wall that led to the lookout, a

small room with two windows, one on each wall. It was here that the Bay men watched for the canoes coming down the river from the East and West.



She tested her weight on the first rung. It held firmly. It would be quite safe to climb to the lookout and get a good view of Pelican River. The trap-door was fastened with a heavy iron hook. Tanya unlatched it. She stopped for just a moment and listened. Was there someone else in the fort? Had she heard a footstep below on the first floor?

"Hello, down there," she called loudly, and waited. No one answered. She must have been mistaken.

She pushed the trap-door up with a bang and hoisted herself on the floor. It was hot and stuffy in the little room, for by some chance the windows had remained unbroken.

Willow entered the fort and listened for a moment to the sound of Tanya's footsteps on the floor above. What was the fool girl doing up there? Why would she want to waste a whole afternoon coming to see this creaking old ruin?

When Tanya called Willow froze in her tracks and waited, holding her breath without knowing why, her eyes fixed on the stairs. Willow put her hand on her hunting knife, her breast heaved. She looked at the knife and then at the stairs. She felt suddenly dizzy.

All the agony of mind that she had suffered swept over her like a mighty wave, filling her with a murderous hatred, making her want to strike back, to inflict suffering on others, to avenge herself as she had so often wanted to avenge herself on her father when she was little and he beat her unmercifully. It was too late now to send the girl back on the *Northland Queen*, and tomorrow might prove too late for Willow Lebatt.

This was her last and only chance to get Joe Quincey back and she must not fail. Willow grasped the knife firmly in her hand and began to ascend the stairs noiselessly and slowly.

Tanya walked to the east window of the lookout. Far away stretched Pelican River, winding in and out, hidden by trees in some places, clear and shining in others. Down this way the Indian canoes had come in huge flotilla, stretching out in a long line, laden with the winter's catch of furs. It must have been a thrilling sight to see them coming, to hear the gradual swell of men's voices raised in song.

Willow reached the second floor and paused. There was silence in the fort. Where was the girl now?

Willow's eyes gleamed as she heard Tanya's footsteps on the floor above. Good. She had climbed the ladder to

the lookout. It would be easy to trap her there.

Willow put her hand on the rung and crept up the step-ladder without making a sound to betray her presence. She reached the level of the floor and saw Tanya by the window looking out at the river. She was just about to hoist herself up on the floor when she saw the heavy trap-door with the iron hook. Willow's eyes gleamed. The trap-door was heavy—the hook would hold. She paused for just an instant, then her hand reached cautiously out, found the hook and grasped it with a firm hold.

A sound behind her caused Tanya to look around. She glanced at the trap-door in time to see it fall in place. For an instant she stood and stared. She heard the iron hook bolt into place and footsteps move furtively down the ladder. She was locked in.

Tanya sprang forward.

"Ahoy, below," she cried, "who is there?"

She seized the heavy ring and pulled, but the trap-door did not budge. Someone was running quickly across the floor and down the stairs, caution thrown to the winds.

Tanya called again, "Let me out of here! Come back! You've locked me in."

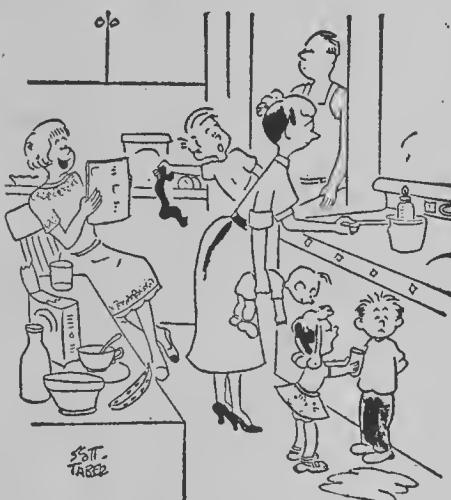
She tugged with all her strength at the iron ring, but the trap-door might have been part of the heavy floor. It did not open.

Tanya stood up. She was locked in. She was a prisoner in the old fort, some thirty-five miles from Pelican Bay.

DR. McNULTY closed the door of the bedroom and walked into the living room of the Hudson's Bay Post. He looked at Joe and shook his head.

"Your father's a pretty sick man, my boy. Two attacks in such a short time is serious. He may linger until morning, and he may go any minute. It's hard to say about these things. Did he have bad news?"

Joe shook his head.



"July 30th, Leo the Lion, that's you, Mom. Listen. 'Artistic endeavors favored today. Relaxation and meditation helpful. Avoid unnecessary work and keep an open mind.'"

"He looked all right when I left him at home this afternoon."

"Well, it may have been just too much strain on his heart wading through Little Moose. I've told him and I've told him to take things easy and rest, but what's the use of talking to a man like your father? It's a plain waste of time."

McNulty was irritated. Why people bothered coming to a doctor and then didn't follow his advice, he'd never been able to figure out.

He shut his bag and reached for his hat.

"Martha knows what to do for him. You keep him in bed and keep him quiet, Joe." He paused. "I guess there's no fear of him getting out of bed now. Call me when—call me if there's any change. I'll be over at Shorting's with Oria."

He shook his head. "Oria's another one. She's got T.B. or my name isn't McNulty, but will she go to the San? No, sir. She says she'll die first. She'll die anyway, and that's for sure."

McNulty slammed on his hat and went out, muttering to himself.

Joe sat with his head in his hands. His father was dying, and he was to blame. He should have told him about Tanya instead of letting him find it out himself. He had always been a poor kind of a son, shutting his father out as he had shut out everyone else. He had chosen to walk alone. Well, he would really be alone now.

McTavish touched him lightly on the shoulder.

"Don't give up, lad. McNulty isn't the Lord Almighty. He's made mistakes before, and he can make 'em again. Many's the time I've seen Angus lookin' worse than he does right now. He'll pull through. Don't worry, Joe."

Joe didn't reply. He was thinking of the many times he had left his father with others and gone away, and his thoughts were poor company indeed.

The night dragged on. He thought of Tanya, sleeping soundly most likely in the Lodge. He would have to ask Mac to tell her why he had been unable to return as he had intended. He wouldn't be seeing her for the next few days, and probably not before she left. Perhaps it was for the best.

He sat beside his father's bed and waited for morning.

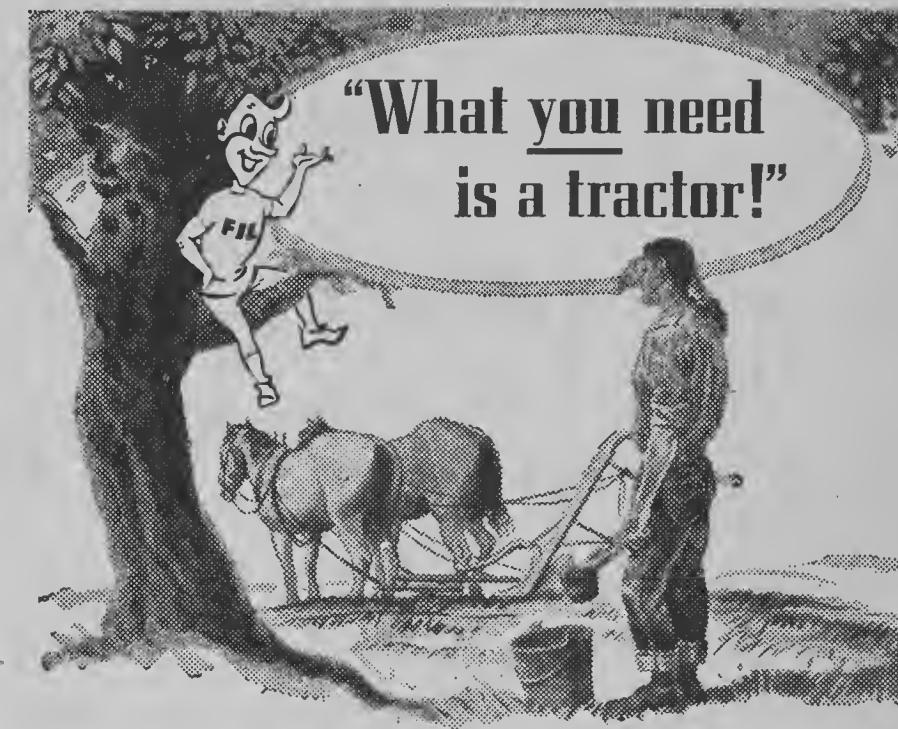
THERE were others awake in Pelican Bay that night. A light shone in the Shorting cabin, where Dr. McNulty was fighting a losing battle in a vain attempt to save Oria Shorting's life. Never strong at best, and weakened now by a difficult childbirth, Oria had suffered a relapse.

In the Lebatt cabin on the north bluff all was in darkness but in her bunk under the grey flannel blankets, Willow Lebatt lay wide awake, staring at the ceiling, listening to the sounds in the cabin. Her father was snoring as usual. One of the children moved restlessly, then settled down with a heavy sigh. A mouse scampered across the floor. Someone coughed. These sounds she had heard many times, but tonight they seemed strange and unfamiliar. She jumped at each little noise; every movement seemed exaggerated and loud.

Why should she feel so uneasy? She had nothing to fear now that she had gained what she wanted, a little time to win Joe back. A little time with Tanya out of the way was all she needed.

Willow licked her lips. The madness that possessed her that afternoon had passed and she realized she would never have had the nerve to kill Tanya. Seeing the trap-door had been too much of a temptation and on impulse she had closed and locked it, making Tanya a prisoner.

It wouldn't hurt her to be locked up for a little while. She'd leave the girl there until she was half crazy with fright and be glad to get back.



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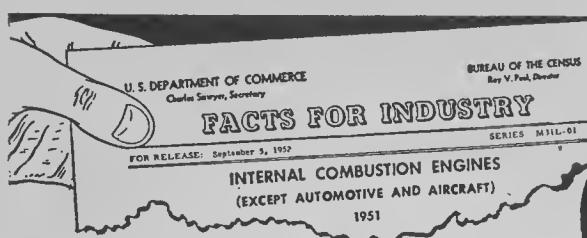
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would hardly be sufficient motivation for murder, unless he were mad. No, Angus wasn't mad. Tanya dismissed the idea from her mind. Who was it then—who? Who?

A madman; it must have been a madman. Would he—good God, would he come back and finish his work in the dark?

Tanya stood still and listened. Every creaking noise sounded like footsteps coming closer and closer. The door squeaked on its one hinge, back and forth, back and forth. What was that? Was someone climbing up the ladder?

Tanya slipped off her shoes and crept softly across the floor. She would fight for her life until she dropped. She would put her whole weight on the trap-door. It would take a strong man to push it open with 120 pounds of determined flesh weighing it down.

She crouched on her hands and knees and waited with bated breath for the prowler below to make his presence known. If only she had something to use as a weapon, but she had nothing, nothing except one small nail-file with which to defend her life.

Tanya's body was tense; her heart thumped wildly, and her hands trembled, but she told herself she wasn't afraid.

AT two o'clock Martha went into the kitchen to make coffee. Mac sat with Angus while Martha persuaded Joe to leave his chair and walk about.

"Mac told me what happened today. Do you suppose it was the shock of seeing her that brought on the attack?"

Joe stirred his coffee carefully. "I really couldn't say. He looked perfectly all right to me at the time and he was all right on the way home and when I left him to get McNulty for Oria."

"When did he get the attack?"

"I don't know. I was away for several hours, and when I got home I found him on the floor in the living room. He may have lain there for hours. We will probably never know what happened."

"Johnny told me he had seen Angus go out on the *Jolly Canuck* after you left for the Landing. Do you suppose he went to see Tanya?"

"What could she possibly have said that upset him so? Unless, of course, they quarrelled."

Joe shrugged.

"I fail to see what they could find to quarrel about, Martha," he replied quietly. "He couldn't have gone to see Tanya. I don't think she had anything to do with this. He should never have gone out to Stran's just after that other attack. He should have been resting and it was my job to see that he did. Instead of that I was fishing on the river and having a swell time."

"Donald tried to persuade him not to go, but you know yourself what your father is like. He had business to talk over with Stran and nothing would do but he go himself. Donald offered to go in his place if it was so urgent, but your father wouldn't hear of it. You know you couldn't have stopped him, so stop blaming yourself."

Privately, Martha blamed herself. They should have told Angus about Tanya being at the Lodge. It was wrong to let him find it out so unexpectedly. They had only been thinking of his welfare, it was true, but just the same it was wrong to keep him in

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the dark. Donald had told her about the violent rage that had seized Angus at the sight of the girl there with his son. Martha suppressed a sigh. Sometimes one's best intentions turned out very badly indeed.

With the first faint streak of dawn, the tired spirit of Oria Shorting slipped away, leaving behind a grief-stricken husband and a sickly little baby.

In the lookout room of the old fort, Tanya stretched herself out on the floor and tried to sleep. The long night was over and no one had come. She could sleep now, without the fear of waking to see the trap-door opening furtively and a head and shoulders appear, and face the burning vengeful eyes of a madman. She was sure now that it was a madman who had locked her in the fort to die. The first night of her imprisonment was over.

IT was early afternoon when McTavish tied the *Jolly Canuck* at the pier and went into the Lodge. Joe had asked him to explain to Tanya why he had not come back the day before, and why he would be unable to come today.

The kitchen door was open and McTavish stepped in. A big box stood on the table and he pushed it aside to make room for the groceries he had brought.

He called loudly but received no answer. Tanya must have gone out. He meant to ask her if Angus had come the day before and just what had transpired between them. He was reluctant to believe that Tanya had angered the old man. She knew he had a bad heart for he himself had told her so, and no matter what he had said to her, she would have had the good sense to keep quiet.

McTavish sat down to wait. Tanya would be grieved to learn of Oria's death. McNulty had said that nothing could have saved her, and it was a miracle that she had even lived long enough to give birth to the child. Whatever was to become of the poor little thing? Doug couldn't look after a baby, and his mother had enough children herself, and certainly Oria's family couldn't take it.

McTavish had seen the look on Martha's face as she carried the infant home and he knew what she was thinking. He sighed a little. Well, if she wanted to keep it he would raise no objections. Caring for the child would keep her too busy to brood over Phil. Martha had to have something to love and to baby, and she had plenty of energy to rely on. The child was as good as settled at the Hatchery already.

McTavish waited for quite a little

while, but Tanya did not return. He glanced out at the pier to see if the outboard was there. No, she had taken it. Maybe she had gone for the day.

He left a note containing Joe's message propped up on the table and left.

Willow Lebatt had waited with feverish impatience for the day to pass. She felt that she was going mad with fear. She was safe for the moment from Angus, but for how long?

She had seen nothing of Joe all day for he had not been out of the house, and she had spent most of the afternoon helping her mother with two of the children who were feverish and fretful and needed constant attention. Willow for once had been glad to help, for it kept her mind occupied and she needed something to keep her from thinking about what lay ahead.

Willow moaned aloud when she thought of what might happen to her if she did not release Tanya before morning. Jail—she would be sent to jail and she would die.

Back at the fort, Tanya stood by the window searching the river with anxious eyes. It was four o'clock. Surely any minute now she would hear the sound of the *Jolly Canuck* or the *Rover* coming up the river. All day she had watched by the window, praying that someone would go by.

It was stuffy in the little room and

earlier in the day she had broken the panes in both windows with the heel of her shoe to get some fresh air. Her stomach felt tied up in a tight knot from fear, and food seemed relatively unimportant compared with escape.

She listened intently for the sound of a motor, but she could hear nothing. At seven she allowed herself one cigarette for supper, then she took her vigil at the window again. The shadows were lengthening. That meant that night was coming on and still no sign of a boat. The prospect of living through a night like the last one filled her with sudden panic.

The sun went down and the room grew gradually darker. Tanya looked at her watch in the waning light. It was almost nine. They weren't coming. She would have to stay there through another horrible night of suspense. She put her head on the window-sill and wept.

ANGUS QUINCEY was still lying unconscious in his room. McTavish had gone for the night, and Joe sat beside his father's bed, listening to his heavy breathing, watching the lined grey face. He had lived through the day in spite of McNulty's prediction. Would he live through this night?

Joe lifted his father's hand gently. It was cold and a little clammy. He

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put it under the covers and sat down again to wait for morning.

Outside in the darkness stood Willow Lebatt, shivering and frightened. What had brought her here, she hadn't the least idea. Perhaps it was guilt. She watched Joe sitting in the chair beside the bed and clenched her teeth to keep them from chattering. She reminded herself of the humiliation she had suffered through him. Why should she care if he was unhappy now?

Would the old man die? Willow crept closer to the window and stared at the face on the pillow. He was dying. He was probably dead already. No, his head moved a little. Would he be able to tell them before he died? Willow's breath came and went convulsively. She had been a fool to come to Angus Quincey, a reckless fool, driven by her desire to make him an ally. Only if he died, her secret would be safe. He had to die—he must die!

Angus moved restlessly and Joe got up and bent over him.

"Father," he called softly, "Father, can you hear me?"

There was no answer from Angus, and Willow fled into the night.

When McNulty came over in the morning, Angus was still alive although his pulse was slow, and his heart-beat faint and irregular.

"He may pull through, Joe," he said, "but I'm afraid he will be paralyzed, but just how much I can't say. We'll know when he regains consciousness. He's had a stroke."

Joe nodded. "I was afraid of that. I would much rather see him die than see him live an invalid. He would find that very trying."

"Well, we won't know until he becomes conscious. We can only hope for the best. Now you get some sleep and I'll watch over him. I'll wake you if there is any change."

Joe went into his bedroom and lay down. Sleep seemed very far away. He was too anxious to relax. McNulty brought him black coffee into which he had slipped some pills. Joe drank it, suspecting nothing and fell into deep slumber. It was late when he awoke. He looked at his watch. Eight-fifteen. He had slept all afternoon. Joe leaped to his feet and ran downstairs. McNulty met him in the doorway.

"Sh—not so loud. He's sleeping, Joe. He's taken a turn for the better and he's going to pull through."

Joe sat down quickly. The sudden relief was almost too much.

"Take it easy, boy," McNulty said calmly. "Take it easy. The worst is over, and he should be conscious to-

morrow. I shouldn't have been so damned abrupt about telling you, but I knew how anxious you've been. Feeling better?"

The color was coming back into Joe's face. He looked accusingly at the doctor.

"You doped that coffee, McNulty."

The doctor grinned. "Sure I did. You wouldn't have slept without it, and you needed sleep. You'll have to stay awake all night, you know."

"Here comes Mac. You tell him."

McTavish was overjoyed. He shook hands with the doctor and then with Joe, unashamed of the tears in his eyes. Angus was as dear to him as a brother.

McTavish blew his nose vigorously. "Joe, you run down to the Hatchery and tell Martha, while I stay here. McNulty, you go with him and have something to eat. Maybe you'd take a run out to the Lodge and see if Tanya's all right. I couldn't get over there today. She'll be glad to hear about your father. I left a note telling her about him bein' sick. I'll stay here with Angus."

The doctor and Joe went to the Hatchery. Martha met them at the gate.

"Angus?" she asked quickly.

"He's fine, Martha. He's sleeping quietly. He'll live a few more years if he takes care of himself."

"Thank heaven," she said softly. "You two come in and have something to eat."

She turned to the doctor. "You're wanted at the Landing. Muriel's having her baby. Her husband just phoned a minute ago. I guess you'll have to take him, Joe."

It was after ten when Joe got back from the Landing and headed for the Lodge.

Willow sat on the end of the pier, cursing and weeping. When was this terrible suspense going to end? Tanya was still in the fort and most likely dying by this time and she, Willow, would be hung for murder, and it was all her father's fault. He had gone to the Landing with the boat the day before and he wasn't back yet. It might be several days before he returned if he was on a drunken tear.

By now, Willow would have faced a dozen Spirit Rocks to release Tanya, but she was helpless without a boat, and she dared not run the risk of borrowing one in the daytime. Someone might notice her going north. Tanya would be sure to see and identify her if there was a trial.

Willow thought no more about winning Joe. He had faded into the back-



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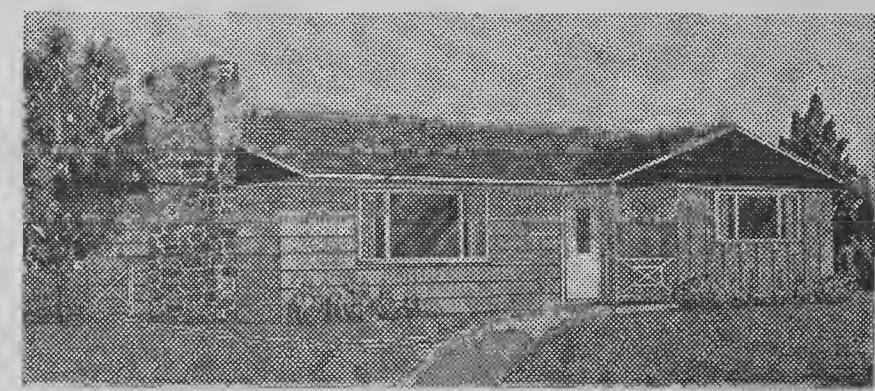
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ground and seemed relatively unimportant compared with the terrible fate that loomed ahead of her. Jail—jail—the word ran through her mind like the clanging of a funeral bell.

TANYA woke with a start. She had dozed fitfully all morning, hardly daring to sleep for fear she would not hear the boat when it came. She looked at her watch. Two-thirty. Mac usually came in the afternoon. By now he must know she was missing, and be on his way.

She took out her cigarettes and counted them. Eight cigarettes. She could have one now and leave seven in case—she looked up at the window. She might as well face the truth, in case she wasn't rescued today.

She got up and looked out. The sun sparkled on the river. She was suffering from thirst now, and it was maddening to look at the water, so near and yet so heartbreakingly far away. She was beginning to feel light-headed and faint from hunger. She thought of the well-filled box of lunch on the kitchen table at the Lodge.

Tanya put her head out of the window, grateful for the little breeze that blew gently on her hot face. Fifteen to three. She had three hours to wait before she would be free. It was a wonderful thought.

She drew in her head and sat down. Her legs trembled with weakness. It was hard to stand up for hours beside the window. Her eyes swept the little room and as always, rested on the trap-door. Should she try it once more? Would some miracle have occurred while she slept and the trap-door be open?

Tanya walked unsteadily across the floor. She reached out her hand to the iron ring and drew back. It was foolish to feel afraid to try. She seized the ring, but the trap-door did not move. It was still hooked. She was filled with sudden frenzy and beat on the door with her fists.

"Let me out of here! Let me out of here!" she cried with mounting hysteria and pounded the trap-door with all the strength she could muster. Perhaps she could jar the hook loose and get outside to the cool water of the river. Water—water—she must reach the water—she must—she must!

JOE drew up at the little pier below the Lodge. No light in the cabin. Tanya must be asleep. He waited for a few moments thinking that perhaps the sound of the motor had awakened her and she would come out, then he took out a piece of paper and scribbled a note.

"Dear Tanny—Sorry I haven't been able to see you, but Mac has explained the reason. My father is better now and if it is at all possible I shall be over tomorrow. I had to take the doctor back to the Landing, so didn't get here until late, and you are sound asleep. Be seeing you soon I hope, Joe."

He slipped the note under a stone on the back porch where she would find it in the morning and went back home.

Little did he guess, that at that moment Tanya was crouched wild-eyed, on the trap-door in the look-out at the old fort, listening, listening to the weird noises below, wondering if she would live until morning. So the third day had come to an end and she was still a prisoner.

To BE CONTINUED.  
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# The Countrywoman

THE party of Canadian women, representing the Women's Institutes of ten provinces, which travelled through Norway in late August, 1950, en route to the conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, at Copenhagen, were entertained in Oslo's Town Hall. It was a proud occasion for the Norwegian hostess groups, they being the first women's organization to have the honor of receiving and welcoming visitors, in the name of Norway, at the new civic center in the nation's capital.

The huge, tall building is of a utilitarian and modern style of architecture, costing some 33,000,000 krone (a Canadian dollar exchanged for about 5.25 krone in 1950). The plain exterior hardly prepares the visitor for the beauty and grace of design of the interior; a spacious reception hall with a curving stairway leading to the second floor, where there are a number of entertainment rooms, with ample facilities for social gatherings. The evidence of interest, beauty and good taste in decoration, furnishings and collections of museum and art pieces, both charmed and amazed the visitors from Canada. We recalled that Norway has a population of some three-and-one-quarter million—about one-third that of Canada and that fully 72 per cent of its people live in rural or suburban areas. Oslo, with a population numbering 420,000, is a city a little larger than the greater metropolitan area of Winnipeg.

In an all-too-brief visit, we learned something of the story of the building of Oslo's Town Hall—how it had been carefully planned and designed and construction well under way before World War II broke out. When in April, 1940, the Germans marched in and assumed supreme command, the enemy decided that the building would be converted into offices and used for business purposes. The Norwegians perforce had to comply, but unknown to the military, managed somehow in many of the hidden rooms, to continue work on the original plan, while in the more obvious places to work according to the Germans' directions. When the war ended and the occupation forces withdrew, May 1945, the Norwegians joyfully resumed building according to the original plan to provide Oslo with a seat for its municipal government, whose history goes back over more than 700 years.

Through symbols, text and other carving cut into stone, sculpture and wall murals, the story, legend and aspirations of the Norwegian people are implanted into the structure itself and large parts of the building would have to be removed to eradicate them. Deep in the hearts and the minds of Norwegians is a respect for law, justice and personal freedom as expressed by them in a principle, established for state and society, as early as the thirteenth century: "With law shall the land be built, not by lawlessness destroyed."

The council chamber is an attractive room with every provision for dignified yet businesslike proceedings. Each alderman is provided with an efficient desk and comfortable chair. These are arranged in rows in semi-circular fashion, facing the central raised desk and chair of the mayor. By a system of electrical signals, a member alderman is able to indicate that he "wishes the floor" for any given discussion point. We admired the quiet dignity of the room, its soft-colored walls with lower panelling of blond wood and the matching furniture and deep floor carpet. On the wall behind the mayor's desk hung a wide full-length tapestry. We were puzzled at its texture and soft yellow sheen, with a slight bluish overcast. Our guide told us that it was a piece of "straw weaving, now almost a lost art." The designers knew what they wanted for that wall background but when they looked about for someone to make it, they found that only the older women in Norway knew how to do straw weaving. We were told that the straws were split. The sheen came from that inner surface and the bluish overcast was due to a soft blue warp thread used.

## Impressions gathered by Canadians on a visit to the Town Hall in Norway's capital city, on crafts and women in council—a contributor who has some novel ideas for use of greeting cards

by AMY J. ROE

Later, on a visit to the Norwegian Handicraft Shop in Oslo, we saw other articles, baskets, toys, novelty figures, animals and birds made from straw, either braided or tied. There was neither time nor opportunity to pursue the subject of straw weaving. Its possibilities are intriguing and perhaps could be put to good use in Canada. We have done a fair job of exploring, through research, the possible practical uses of straw in industry but have given little time or thought to its use in crafts. On another page in this issue, Jean Edwards offers some simple straw weaving ideas. Our readers may be able to enlarge upon these either from experience or reading.

Pause for thought was given to the visiting Canadian women when they learned that one-fifth of the members elected to Oslo's city council are women and that the representation on the executive council is on the same basis—one in five is a woman. We also learned that in the national elections in 1945, seven women were seated in the Norwegian Parliament. Canada has one woman in the House of Commons and two in the Senate.

### My Life Is Here

*I have come into the hills, the hills are around me  
And the wind is my friend*

*Touching my hand, loosing the cords that bound me,  
Making an end*

*Of the dust of dawn and the dark noon's bitter  
dreaming,*

*Of the taste of death that was long upon my  
tongue;*

*Here are the warm green hills with their white  
clouds creaming—*

*And life is young.*

*Here is my love, with the flung sky blue behind her  
And her eyes like a song.*

*Search the streets and you will not ever find her  
For we belong*

*Where the earth is rest and the heart may find its  
laughter,*

*Where the day is brave and the night is close and  
dear.*

*I have come into the hills, let what must come after;  
My life is here.*

—GILEAN DOUGLAS.

### Uses for Christmas Cards

WHAT can be done with old Christmas cards. Many of them are made of exceptionally good paper, have attractive designs and one hesitates to dispose of them. Frequently a card presents a scene, figure or other design which the receiver would like to preserve. It is a real economy to reclaim used cards, as many of them have reproductions of pictures, which we would not otherwise be able to secure. Save them to make useful little gifts for next Christmas, for a "novelty" idea for a social gathering or for display at a bazaar.

When you ponder their possible uses, you will soon become expert in judging which ones will be of service to you. If you haven't enough of the right type, let your wish to save pretty or unusual cards be known among relatives and friends and your supply will soon grow.

Usually a folder-type card has one side free of greeting or other writing. The cover, removed and

trimmed, can be used again as a single card. It is a simple matter by using ink-remover to take off writing which may appear on a card. These afford a store, which children may use next season, or which would probably provide a welcome gift for someone who is confined to hospital and who cannot either afford or find the opportunity to buy.

Many larger cards have beautiful pictures which are worth framing, either singly or in pairs. You can pick up small frames quite cheaply or use some old frame on hand, making a mat, with the picture inserted or mounted, to bring the finished article up to the desired size. Some stores, just after Christmas, specialize in small frames at bargain prices. Other cards can be mounted on colored cardboard, to a desired size. These, with an attached calendar pad for the coming year, make attractive calendars, to fit in with the color scheme of a particular room.

A reconditioned card might be used to mount a snapshot and so make a welcome and inexpensive gift. Enclosure cards are always in demand and many cards can be trimmed to make these. A package of these with envelopes would be a welcome novelty to mother or sister. An envelope pasted, with the open side out, on the back of a card makes a useful holder for a small gift such as the ever-popular handkerchief or a "bill."

Bookmarks can be made out of the longer cards, by selecting an effective portion of the design. Or you may use construction paper, cut about five inches long and from one-and-a-half to two inches wide. A suitable "bit" from a card is cut out and mounted at the top with paste. Have the word "Bookmark" neatly printed in a contrasting color, done in crayon, paints or ink. The name of the person to whom it is sent: "Grandma," "Auntie," etc., added, lends a distinctly personal touch. Cut-out portions of cards may be used for place cards for a pre-Christmas banquet or luncheon.

Many pleasant and profitable hours may be spent either by a child or adult in converting Christmas cards into other useful and attractive items. One little girl, I know, makes neat pads of white paper and adds a cover made from a card, tying them together with a bit of bright ribbon. These are useful as memo or telephone pads. For a sick child, with artistic talent, old Christmas cards provide a wealth of design models, to copy in crayon or paints. Teachers too can find "ideas" for drawing exercises by keeping the simplest designs. These along with the children's work may be compiled into an album.

A child who is confined to the house, or who is an invalid, can spend many hours and find pleasure in making a scrapbook or a peep-show. For the latter, figures, scenes, trees, buildings are clipped from old cards and mounted on stiff paper "slides" of the right size, to be viewed through a hole cut in the end of a box. I know a little boy of four, who spends happy hours with a box of old Christmas cards, sorting them and rearranging them to his heart's desire, delighting in their bright colors. An older child provided with paste and a scrapbook would find pleasure in mounting cards. —Marjorie Gregor.

*Ed. Note:* A friend in British Columbia has a novel use for cards. Each year, she asks her friends and neighbors to save the larger cards of a folder-type, which are about "purse size." She then makes these into little booklets, with several pages of white paper inserted and tied to the cover with ribbon. On the pages she writes: the date, place of meeting and topic of their church women's group, for the coming few months. The members treasure these little booklets because they are attractive, fit into their purses readily and are easily distinguishable at all times. They serve as reminders of events to come and are seldom lost. They know that thought, time and effort went into the preparation of each one. The covers make these little memo-books distinctive.

# Try Straw Weaving

*Out of materials at hand in the country you may develop a hobby and make something different for use in the house*

by JEAN RICHARDS

TABLE place mats look bright and gay on a kitchen table. They emphasize the beauty of a polished table and they show up to advantage the colored pottery and glassware you have. As well they cut down on the amount of laundry that is usually necessary when you use conventional tablecloths.

Straw place mats have an interesting texture. The naturally shiny surface and soft yellow color enhance the beauty of the mat and give a distinctive look to the table setting. Too, straw mats can be easily washed, cost almost nothing to make and they last well, even for everyday use.

If you get pleasure from making your own things or if you can't buy straw mats at a reasonable price it is easy to learn how to make your own—and from materials close at hand. You don't need to be an artist or even a clever weaver. A simple knowledge of straw, a piece of cardboard, string and a little common sense are the only requirements. And it is as easy as it sounds.

It may seem strange to talk about weaving with straw at this time of year. But ideas grow. As you go about your household duties you will find yourself thinking about straw weaving and even planning to make a set of these place mats next summer. This winter will give you time to practice, on straw collected from a stack or even with very thick cotton yarn.

The straw, used as the filler or material which is woven into the threaded loom, may be wheat, oats or rye. Gather a large bundle of straw just before harvest or from the fringe left standing around the edge of the field. Cut it as close to the ground as possible. If it is too late in the season to gather it yourself choose the longest stalks you can from a straw stack.

Lay the fresh straw in a dry, shady place for a few days to cure. Then remove the heads of the grain, using sharp scissors or a knife. Remove the joints in the straw by cutting the stalk in sections just above and below each joint. Keep each piece as long as you can. Now slip off the grassy leaves. Continue cutting and removing the leaves until you have a good quantity. These are the fillers or "weavers."

These weavers probably will not be long enough for the full width of the mat. Join several lengths by slipping one piece into the end of the

other until the desired length is obtained. Unfortunately, each section of straw does not fit easily into the other so it is necessary to select straws and try them until you find ones that do fit. For table place mats the weaver straws should be about 15 inches long. This allows a little leeway for trimming off the edges of the completed mat.

Soak the weavers in warm water while you make the loom. Or leave them overnight to soak. This makes them flexible and prevents them breaking as they would if left dry and brittle.

Make your loom of a strong, flexible cardboard. Suit boxes or the backs of writing tablets are suitable for small mats. Use a heavier weight for the larger ones. Bend the board first one way, then the other, to find the more flexible grain. This should be used as the length of the loom. A piece of cardboard 12 inches by 22 inches is large enough for a place mat which, when finished, will measure 14 by 18 inches. Notch each 12-inch end evenly, half-inch apart, making the notches one-quarter inch deep.

The warp or threads into which the straw is woven is of string. Cotton twine or double strands of crochet cotton or cotton warp may be used. Tie a fairly large knot in the end and slip the warp thread into the notch nearest one corner. The knot serves to hold it in place. Bring the string down to the notch at the bottom on the front of the cardboard. Bring it across on the back to the next notch at the lower end and then up over the front of the cardboard to the second notch at the top. In the same manner bring the warp thread to the front again at the adjoining notch and down to the notch at the bottom. Continue in this way until the loom is threaded, being sure to keep all warp threads to the front of the cardboard. You will need an uneven number of threads on the loom when finished.

Fasten the last warp end at the back of the cardboard by bringing it diagonally across the back and tying it to the beginning thread. These threads are untied when the mat is



*These straw mats will add interest to your table setting. The "tied" straw angel figure and braided box were hand made in Norway.*

finished and the ends tied into the fringe.

Once the loom is properly threaded and the straws, of proper length, have been soaked for at least several hours you may start the actual weaving. Weave the first straw across the loom, *under and over* the warp threads. The next straw is woven over and under in the opposite manner. Leave at least one inch of weaver extending beyond the outside warp threads. Push the straws close together as you weave and keep the warp threads parallel. The cardboard loom will arch or bend after several rows have been added. Then the fingers can be placed on every other thread to make an opening through which the straw can be passed.

When the weaving with straw is completed, add several rows of cotton thread by weaving over and under the extending straws on each side. Use a double strand of thread six inches longer than the mat and leave the ends untied until after the mat is removed from the loom. This gives added firmness to the edge and, if several colors are used, makes the mats more attractive.

To remove the mat from the cardboard loom slip the threads out of the notches and remove the cardboard. Fill the loose warp ends with additional straws until the mat is firm. Untie the beginning and last warp thread at the back of the mat and join them to the adjoining threads. To trim off the straws that extend on each side use a metal set square and a very sharp knife or razor blade. Leave an inch of straw, which forms a "trim," on each side of the mat.

There are many ways of adding color, texture and decoration to these woven mats. For variety in texture use different materials alone or as a border in the straw, such as corn husks, cattail leaves or slough grass. Any of these materials, including straw, may be dyed, using a commercial dye bath. Be sure to add salt to the dye and spread them out on newspaper to dry.

Before you can use it each of these weaving materials will need the special treatment which is given the straw. The corn husks may be gathered green or dry. Remove the outer

husks and use the more flexible, smoother textured ones. To retain the soft natural color dry them indoors, for several days. Corn husks must be packed more closely together in the weaving than the straw.

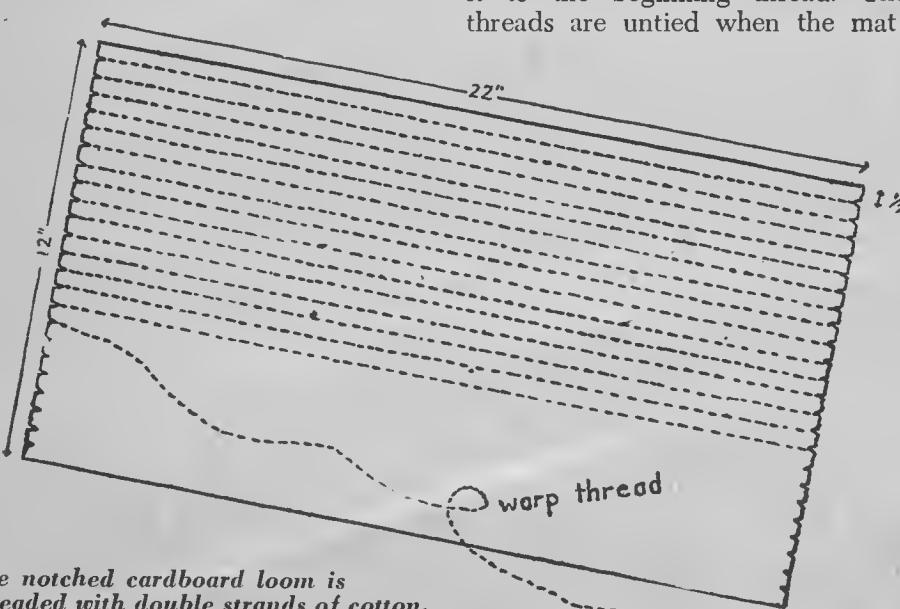
Cattails or other type of rushes are prepared by cutting the plant near the ground. Spread out to dry in a shady place. Cut to the desired length, soak in water a short time and weave as you would with straw.

Swamp or slough grass may be gathered at any time throughout its season. Be sure to wear gloves however, as it is razor sharp and will cut your hands readily. Allow the grass to dry a few days, cut off the thin tips and cut the grassy section into lengths two inches longer than the width of the mat. Press the mat when finished by dampening it and placing under a weight such as a pile of books or flat irons on a board.

Use ingenuity in weaving designs into table mats. A simple pattern is made by skipping warp threads for a certain number of rows to form a border, or regularly throughout the mat. Cutting the notches in the cardboard in groups or using different shades of the same straw will make a pattern. Other patterns such as basket weave, twill weave or border design are easy to do. These and others may be found in any book of weaving ideas.

Tassels or fringe in colors which harmonize with the natural lustre of the straw may be added for decoration by tying it to the straws at each end. For firmness and variety in color and texture cotton threads may be used alternately with the straw. Colored warp thread gives a tinted sheen to the finished mat, or if you like, weave the ends of the mat in brilliant cotton thread. Gay breakfast mats may be made by using blue and orange or bright scarlet thread. Gold and silver-colored threads in the warp make lovely formal mats.

Once you start weaving with straw new ideas come to you from every direction. Experimenting is fun so use your imagination in the use of new color combinations, new materials and new designs. You are sure to be pleased with the results and proud to admit you made the table mats yourself.



*The notched cardboard loom is threaded with double strands of cotton.*

**Angel Cake Delight**

1/4 c. butter, melted	1/2 tsp. lemon extract
1 c. sugar	1/2 tsp. vanilla
8 egg yolks	1 1/2 c. sifted icing sugar
1 lemon rind	1 1/2 T. milk
1/3 c. lemon juice	2 drops yellow coloring
1/2 tsp. salt	
9-inch angel cake	
2 T. butter	

Blend melted butter, sugar, 6 egg yolks, lemon juice and rind and 1/4 tsp. salt. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Cool. Separate angel cake into 3 layers. So that it keeps its shape use two forks and working gently around and around pry up 1 layer at a time. Spread the filling between the cake layers. Cream butter, blend in vanilla and lemon extract. Add 1/4 tsp. salt, 2 egg yolks, half of sifted icing sugar, milk and coloring. Blend well, then add remaining icing sugar. Ice cake and let stand 3 to 4 hours before serving.

**Paradise Pudding**

2 T. butter	1 c. heavy cream
3/4 c. icing sugar	1 c. crushed pineapple
2 egg yolks	
2/3 c. graham wafer crumbs	1/4 c. walnuts

Cream butter and sugar, blend in egg yolks. Spread half crumbs on bottom of 9 by 5 by 3-inch dish. Pour egg mixture over crumbs. Cover with remaining crumbs. Whip cream, add drained, crushed pineapple and chopped walnuts. Spread over pudding and chill 4 hours before serving.

**Royal Whip**

1 1/2 c. dried fruit	1/4 tsp. salt
1 c. hot water	4 egg whites
1/2 c. sugar	

Wash dried fruit and soak overnight in the hot water (use prunes, peaches or apricots). Cook until soft in the same water. Press fruit through sieve. Heat 1 c. of fruit pulp with the sugar. Add salt to egg whites and beat until stiff. Fold hot fruit pulp into beaten egg whites, chill and serve plain or with rich cream.

# Desserts from Eggs

Thrifty and delicious uses for left-over yolks or whites

EGG yolks or whites left over after a session of baking can be made into desserts as delicious as they are thrifty. Use the yolks to make a filling for the angel food cake. It is a dessert in itself with this rich filling and lemon icing. The date pudding, paradise pudding and Dagwood torte make extra special desserts, too. Serve the eggnog for a bedtime snack that is healthful and filling.

**Date Pudding**

2 egg whites	1/2 c. chopped dates
1/2 c. sugar	
4 T. flour	1/2 c. chopped nuts
1/8 tsp. salt	
1 tsp. baking powder	1/4 tsp. vanilla

Beat whites until stiff. Combine sugar, flour, salt and baking powder and fold into egg whites. Add chopped dates and nuts and vanilla. Pile lightly into a 7-inch baking dish and bake at 350° F. in pan of hot water for 30 minutes. Top with whipped cream for serving.

**Sea Foam Candy**

3 c. sugar	2 egg whites
1/2 c. corn syrup	1 tsp. vanilla
2/3 c. water	1 c. chopped nuts
1/2 tsp. salt	

Combine sugar, syrup, water and salt in saucepan. Cook over medium heat stirring constantly until mixture boils. Cook without stirring to firm ball stage (until



Treat the family to candy made from left-over whites.

a small amount forms a firm ball when dropped in very cold water). Beat egg whites to form a stiff mixture just before candy syrup is ready. Pour syrup over beaten egg whites, beating continuously until all syrup is added. Beat with wooden spoon until nearly stiff enough to hold its shape. Add vanilla and nutmeats; mix well. Drop from teaspoon onto waxed paper or pour into a lightly greased pan.

**Nutmeg Custard**

8 egg yolks	2 tsp. vanilla
1/4 c. sugar	2 T. brown sugar
2 1/2 c. milk	1/2 tsp. nutmeg

Dash of salt

Scald milk. Beat egg yolks slightly, blend in sugar and add milk, stirring constantly. Add vanilla and salt and pour into 6 custard cups. Place in pan of hot water and bake at 325° F. for 50 minutes. Remove from oven. Mix brown sugar and nutmeg and top custards with it. Bake 10 minutes more. Serve warm or cold with rich cream. Serves 6.

**Dagwood Torte**

2/3 c. flour	1 c. sugar
2 1/2 tsp. baking powder	1 c. coconut
1/4 tsp. salt	1 tsp. vanilla
1 1/3 c. graham cracker crumbs	2/3 c. milk
1/2 c. shortening	3 egg whites

Sift flour, salt and baking powder; add wafer crumbs. Cream together shortening and sugar. Add finely chopped coconut and vanilla. Add dry ingredients to shortening mixture alternately with milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into 2 greased 8-inch layer pans and bake at 375° F. for 30 minutes. Cool and remove from pans. Cut each layer crosswise into a total of 4 layers. Whip cream until very stiff. Spread whipped cream between layers and on top. Roast another 1/2 c. coconut in hot oven for 3 minutes. Sprinkle over top of cake.

**Eggnog**

8 egg yolks	2 T. honey
2 c. milk	1/4 tsp. salt
2 c. orange juice	

Beat egg yolks well. Mix with milk and juice in large pitcher. Add honey and salt and beat thoroughly. Chill. Top with dash of nutmeg.

**Dream Date Bars**

1/2 c. butter	1/2 tsp. baking powder
1 1/2 c. brown sugar	1 tsp. vanilla
1 1/4 c. flour	1 c. dates
2 egg whites	1/2 tsp. salt

Combine butter, 1/4 c. brown sugar and flour, sifted. Place in greased 9-inch pan and bake at 325° F. for 20 minutes. Beat egg whites until stiff. Beat in remaining sugar, salt, baking powder, 2 T. flour and vanilla. Chop dates and nuts; fold in. Remove mixture from oven and spread date mixture over it. Bake at 325° F. for 40 minutes more. Cut in squares while warm.

# 3 Dessert Treats from One Basic Dough!

It's easy with  
wonderful active dry yeast!

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**Prepare**  
1 1/2 cups bleached or sultana raisins, washed and dried  
1/2 cup finely-cut candied citron  
1/2 cup broken walnuts or pecans  
**Scald**  
2 cups milk  
Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. In the meantime, measure into a small bowl  
1/2 cup lukewarm water  
2 teaspoons granulated sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved.  
Sprinkle with contents of  
2 envelopes Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast  
Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.  
Sift together three times  
4 cups once-sifted bread flour  
1 tablespoon salt  
4 teaspoons ground cinnamon  
1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg

**BASIC FRUIT DOUGH**

1/4 teaspoon ground cloves  
1/4 teaspoon ground mace  
Cream in a large bowl  
1/2 cup butter or margarine  
2/3 cup lightly-packed brown sugar  
Gradually beat in  
1 well-beaten egg  
Stir in lukewarm milk, dissolved yeast and sifted dry ingredients; beat until smooth and elastic. Mix in prepared fruits and nuts.  
Work in  
3 1/2 cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in a warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 3 equal portions and finish as follows:

**1. Chop Suey Loaf**

Knead 1/4 cup well-drained cut-up maraschino cherries into one portion of the dough. Shape into a loaf and fit into a greased bread pan about 4 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 40 minutes. Brush top of hot loaf with soft butter or margarine.

**2. Butterscotch Fruit Buns**

Cream together 1/3 cup butter or margarine, 1/2 teaspoon grated orange rind, 1/4 cup corn syrup and 1 cup lightly-packed brown sugar. Spread about a quarter of this mixture in a greased 9-inch square cake pan; sprinkle with 1/3 cup pecan halves. Roll out one portion of dough on lightly-floured board into a 9-inch square. Spread

almost to the edges with remaining brown sugar mixture; roll up loosely, jelly-roll fashion, and cut into 9 slices. Place each piece, a cut side up, in prepared pan. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 30 minutes. Stand pan of buns on a cake cooler for 5 minutes before turning out.

**3. Frosted Fruit Buns**

Cut one portion of dough into 18 equal-sized pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth round ball. Place, well apart, on a greased cookie sheet. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 15 minutes. Immediately after baking, spread buns with a frosting made by combining 1 cup once-sifted icing sugar, 4 teaspoons milk and a few drops almond extract.

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## Household Hints

Sprinkle a little flavored gelatin on cookies before putting them in the oven for a new and different flavor and color.

To tell cake or pastry flour from all-purpose flour press it in your hand. The former retains the shape of your hand, all-purpose does not.

If a recipe calls for fruit sugar and you have only ordinary granulated on hand, roll it into fine fruit sugar with the help of a rolling pin.

Cold whipping cream that is at least 12 hours old will whip up faster than fresh.

To decorate a meat pie cut the biscuit dough with a doughnut cutter. When baked fill the centers with whole kernel corn, small diced carrots or green peas before serving.

To the biscuit topping of a chicken pie add chopped chives, onions or parsley for extra flavor.

Roquefort-type cheese crumbled into a salad dressing adds a distinctive flavor to a tossed green salad.

Use sour cream in mashed potatoes instead of top milk for a deliciously different flavor.

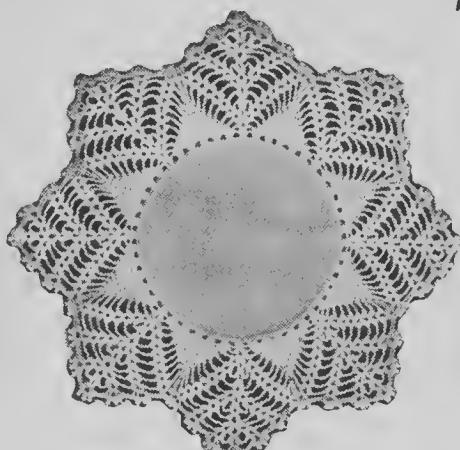
Add the soda to the dry ingredients when using sour milk in place of sweet.

A little chopped green pepper added to canned cream corn makes a tasty and colorful dinner vegetable.

A sauce for spare ribs that is tasty yet different is made of a cup of hot apple sauce topped with fried onions.

Brush a pie shell with unbeaten egg white, let stand 30 minutes then bake and add the filling when cool to keep the crust from becoming soggy.

## Linen and Lace Doily



Design No. C-105

Crochet hooks will fly once you have the directions before you for making this dainty piece. It is an adaptation of the Pineapple and is, we think, beautifully designed. There is a linen center which comes to you stamped with the circle and with lines showing you where to place the edge stitches. Then there are the easy-to-follow directions for working the border. The finished piece is just right for placing under vases, bric-a-brac or lamps and it is particularly pretty in cake comports and dishes. Pattern and linen are 55 cents.

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# Success with Biscuits

Points to consider in the making of light, tender baking powder biscuits

GENTLE handling, correct proportions and a hot oven combine to give biscuits that are light, tender and flaky.

The proportion of fat used and the method of mixing it into the flour will decide how tender the biscuits will be. Cut the fat into the flour until each small particle is well coated and the mixture similar to a coarse meal. By saving a tablespoon of fat to add when the rest is partially mixed it will not be cut quite as fine, giving a flakier texture to the biscuits.

Use a soft fat of high quality for easy mixing and for flavor. Butter makes a flavorful and tender biscuit but it is inclined to be too moist and the crust is extra smooth. An all-purpose flour is considered best. Beginners may prefer to use pastry flour which allows a little more mixing and kneading without the biscuits becoming tough.

Dark brown spots on the top or yellow spots within usually mean that the dry ingredients were not well mixed or that too much baking powder was used. Use just enough baking powder to make the biscuits rise to twice the thickness of the rolled dough.

Once the fat and dry ingredients have been well mixed—using a pastry blender or two knives, or by rubbing the flour and fat lightly and quickly through the fingers—the milk is added. Use only enough milk to make a soft dough without allowing it to become sticky. Use a fork, mixing lightly, and, for fine-grained and fluffy biscuits, try not to mix more than 25 strokes.

Knead the dough gently about ten times on a lightly floured board before cutting—or, if preferred, roll, fold over and roll again, two or three times.

The crust becomes tender with kneading so if you like a crisp outer crust make dropped biscuits rather than the rolled or kneaded type. Dropped biscuits have slightly more liquid added and are usually sweeter than the regular biscuits.

Serve the biscuits hot for a family treat. With cheese added to the dough they go well with a salad; for tea serve the biscuits with caramel or butterscotch flavor. With an easily made spread of honey or syrup and creamed butter they make a fine supper dessert.

## Baking Powder Biscuits

2 c. flour	2 tsp. sugar
1/2 tsp. salt	2/3 c. milk (approximately)
3 tsp. baking powder	4 T. fat

Sift the dry ingredients together twice. Add the fat. Cut fat through the flour until the texture of coarse meal. Stir milk into flour and fat mixture using 25 strokes. Use just enough milk to make a light soft dough. Turn onto lightly floured board and knead lightly 10 times. Pat dough to a 1/2-inch thickness. Cut with floured cutter. Bake at 450° F. for 12 to 15 minutes. Biscuits may be stored in refrigerator up to 3 hours before baking.

To make cheese biscuits rub 1/3 c. cheddar cheese grated into flour with the fat.

## Biscuit Spread

1/2 c. syrup or honey	1/3 c. butter
-----------------------	---------------

Cream butter, add honey or syrup and blend well. Chill, store in refrigerator.

## Raisin Drop Biscuits

1 c. seedless raisins	1 tsp. salt
2 c. sifted flour	4 tsp. baking powder
1/2 c. sugar	1/3 c. shortening
3/4 tsp. mace	2/3 c. milk

Wash raisins and spread out in a flat pan; cover. Place damp raisins in 350° F. oven until they puff up. Sift dry ingredients twice. Cut in shortening, add milk and raisins and stir until dough follows fork. Drop from spoon onto greased cookie sheet. Sprinkle with sugar. Bake at 425° F. for 12 minutes.

## Butterscotch Biscuits

2 c. sifted flour	3/4 c. milk
1 T. baking powder	1/2 c. melted butter
1 tsp. salt	1/4 c. brown sugar
1/3 c. shortening	Pecan halves, if desired

Sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening and add milk. Knead 10 times on lightly floured board. Roll to 1/2-inch thickness and cut. Combine melted butter and brown sugar; cover bottom of 12 muffin tins with butter-sugar mixture. Arrange 2 to 4 pecan halves in the bottom of each tin. Place biscuits in muffin tins. Bake at 425° F. for 15 minutes.

## Lemon Biscuits

3 c. flour	1/2 c. butter
2 tsp. baking powder	1 T. grated lemon rind
1 tsp. salt	1 c. buttermilk
1 tsp. soda	2 T. lemon juice

Sift dry ingredients, cut in butter, add lemon rind. Combine lemon juice and buttermilk. Add and mix well. Knead 10 times and roll to 1/2-inch thickness. Bake at 425° F. for 10 to 12 minutes.

## Bran Biscuits

1/2 c. all bran	1 1/2 c. sifted flour
3/4 c. milk	1 tsp. salt
1 T. baking powder	1/3 c. shortening

Combine bran and milk. Sift dry ingredients twice. Cut in shortening; add bran and milk mixture. Stir gently, knead 10 times, roll to 1/2-inch and cut. Bake at 425° F. for 15 to 18 minutes.



Hot, flaky biscuits add the finishing touch to a winter meal.

# Thriller-diller Dessert!



## MAGIC'S MAGNIFICENT GINGER-CREAM DEVIL'S FOOD

SIT serene in your accomplishments, Madam! You know the thrilled comments on your cake making are merited—for you planned and baked this magnificent Magic dessert cake *all yourself!* You know its velvet-rich texture and sumptuous flavor will match its triple-toned beauty—thanks to Magic Baking Powder!

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## GINGER-CREAM DEVIL'S FOOD

1/3 cup cocoa
1 1/2 cups fine granulated sugar
1 1/3 cups milk
2 cups sifted pastry flour or 1 3/4 cups sifted all-purpose flour
3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
1/2 tsp. baking soda
1/2 tsp. salt
9 tbsps. butter or margarine
2 eggs, well beaten
1 1/2 tsps. vanilla

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate). Combine cocoa and 1/4 cup of the sugar in a saucepan; gradually blend in 2/3 cup of the milk; bring to the boil, stirring until sugar dissolves; cool thoroughly. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in remaining 1/4 cup sugar. Add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in cold chocolate mixture. Combine remaining 2/3 cup milk and vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a

time, alternating with three additions of milk and vanilla and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 40 to 45 minutes. Cover one layer of cold cake with the following Ginger-Cream Filling: let stand about 1/2 hour then cover with second cake. When filling is set, top cake (or cover all over) with whipped cream; sprinkle with toasted sliced almonds and chopped ginger and serve immediately. Or cake may be topped with any desired frosting.

**Ginger-Cream Filling:** Scald 1 1/2 cups milk and 2 tbsps. cut-up preserved or candied ginger in double boiler. Combine 1/4 cup granulated sugar, 2 1/2 tbsps. corn starch and 1/4 tsp. salt; slowly stir in milk mixture. Pour back into pan and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until smoothly thickened; cover and cook, stirring occasionally, until no raw flavor of starch remains—about 7 minutes longer. Slowly stir hot mixture into 1 slightly-beaten egg; return to double boiler and cook over hot water, stirring constantly, for 1 minute. Remove from heat; gradually stir in 1 tbsp. butter or margarine and 1/4 tsp. vanilla. Cool this filling thoroughly before spreading on cake.

# Make Your Own Cookbook

*Suggestions as to suitable materials, use of color and the entering of recipes*

by DOROTHY B. VINCENT

EVERY family has its "handed down" favorites — those old recipes, tested and proven through the years. Added to the numerous newspaper clippings and our neighbors' recipes they often remain our reliables, regardless of streamlined cookery volumes.

To compile them into a personal volume would cost little yet mean much. A good project for those indoor winter evenings ahead, its continued interest and convenience will repay the little effort and money involved.

Plan to use durable and attractive materials, easy to change to comply with your kitchen color schemes. Make your scrapbook of a convenient size, not too large to handle easily. Two substantial cover boards may be cut from plain heavy cardboard. Paper for the pages should be thick enough to assure permanence against continued use, and its texture will depend on whether you plan to type your recipes or use pen and ink. A local print shop or a good stationery store can supply paper and a small punch at little cost.

If you are artistic, colored paper

may be used; a different color for each section. Common wrapping paper of substantial weight is excellent. Its tone is neutral and the surface takes paste, ink or type perfectly. Use gummed eyelets to reinforce the holes. The pages may be bound together with a shoelace, gay Christmas cord or a novelty twine, or held with the looseleaf rings obtained at any school supply store.

With these essentials gathered together, one's artistic taste can be exercised. If leatherwork is a hobby in your family you may prefer a solid leather cover, ornate with embossed tooling and perhaps distinguished with your initials or the chosen title for your collection. Spatter prints, stencils, free-hand design or block printing may be used to decorate plain covers. Test a sample of your cover material to see if shellac holds without spreading. If so, touch your design with it to prevent fading or wearing off.

If you wish color and design without personal effort, gay linoleum is a happy choice. In solid grounds or matching your chair pads and kitchen trimmings, it is durable and easily

wiped clean. Matching gingham or glazed linen and chintz stand up well and are easily fitted in slip-cover effect for quick washing. An inch strip of firm contrasting material pasted down the back edges of your permanent cover will add extra support for the longer wear and tear involved.

Section off your book for salads—meat—fish—etc. A page back or front could take care of those handy hints for household emergencies. Pages may be indexed or titled according to individual choice. If your recipes are to

be written, India ink is a good choice. Attractive permanent inks in various colors are available and inexpensive. Paste for the newspaper clippings should be smooth, a little thicker than ordinary, and sparingly used to prevent unsightly oozing or matting.

Take your time, enjoy it and delight in being original. Prop up your finished booklet on your kitchen shelf or hang it above your baking table. Orderly and cheerful it will continue to please you as you add to its contents through the coming years.

## The Order of the Bath

*Old customs related add interest to modern equipment*

THE history of bathtubs dates back much farther than the days of the Saturday night wash tub in the kitchen. Today's housewives may point with pride to their modern tiled bathrooms, but at least three thousand years ago the Greeks and the Romans had tiled bathrooms with water piped into their houses. In the third century B.C. Archimedes conceived his famous law of buoyancy while sitting in his marble tub, says an article in a recent issue of C-I-L Oval.

The article, entitled "The Order of the Bath," points out that fragments of crude tubs fashioned from wood,

clay and stone show that primitive man bathed for both cleanliness and pleasure. The Bible also mentions bathing pools frequently.

The 1,000 years following Rome's decline, known as the Dark Ages, were grimy as well as dark. Bathing lost popularity. Francis I of France, for example, boasted that he never washed. Oriental hospitality, however, continued the tradition of offering guests a bath or at least bathing their hands and feet. The Crusaders were said to have brought this refreshing habit back to England.

Henry IV of England is reported to

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**1/3 cup orange juice**  
**2 tablespoons lemon juice**  
**1 cup seedless raisins**  
**1 tablespoon grated orange rind**  
**1/2 cup table molasses**  
**1/4 cup granulated sugar**  
**1 egg, well beaten**  
**2 tablespoons melted butter or shortening**  
**2 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD FLOUR**  
**1 teaspoon baking powder**  
**3/4 teaspoon baking soda**  
**1/2 teaspoon salt**

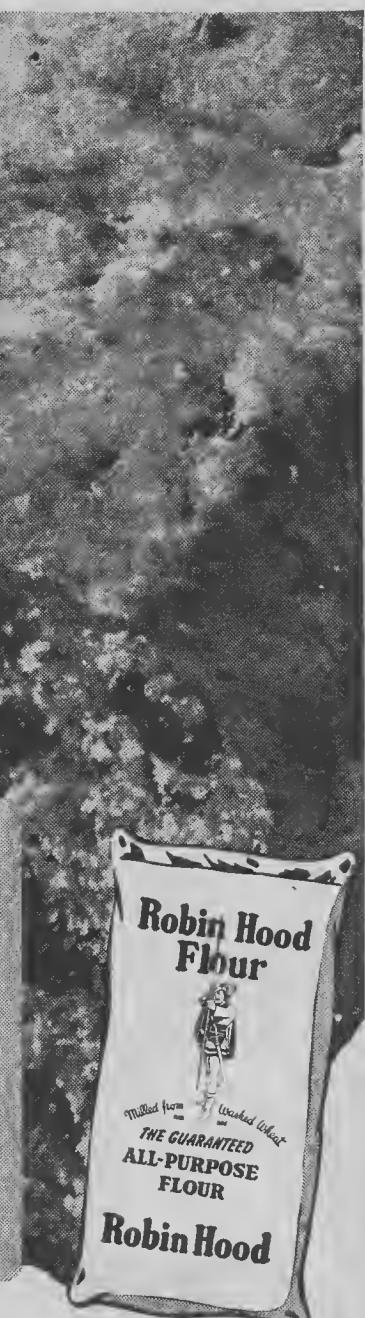
Grease an 8 x 5 x 3-inch loaf tin thoroughly. Combine orange and lemon juice and bring to boiling point. Wash raisins. Add to hot fruit juice. Let cool. When cool, add orange rind, molasses, sugar, beaten egg and melted butter or shortening.

Sift together Robin Hood Flour, baking powder, soda and salt into mixing bowl. Add first mixture and mix just until blended. Turn into greased loaf tin. Let stand for 20 minutes.

Pre-heat oven 350° F. (moderate oven.)

Bake at 350° F. (moderate oven) for one hour. Bake in center of oven on middle rack. Turn out on wire rack and allow to cool for several hours before slicing. Frost with a white glaze frosting, if desired.

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have instituted the Order of the Bath in 1399 when his nobles appeared before him sweat-stained and bloody after battle. Queen Elizabeth I gave her royal sanction to bathing and was said to "bathe once a month whether she needed it or no."

The coming of the portable tin tub was a foretaste of the important role that metals and particularly iron would play in the bathroom. These tubs became universally popular in England and the travelling Englishman carried his tub and his bathing habit to all parts of the world.

Later France invented the slipper bath. Made of copper in the form of a lady's shoe, its high sides modestly concealed the bather. This was followed by the sofa bath, a metal tub enclosed in cane or wood to make an ornamental piece of furniture.

On this continent bathing got off to a slow start. Hardy souls enjoyed a dip in the lakes or rivers, but not until bathtubs began arriving on ships from Europe did the bath win any popularity. Thence once a week was considered plenty and the Saturday night tub became a family institution. A radical change in the manufacture of bathtubs occurred in North America when the first cast iron enamelled tub was made about 1870. Similar tubs were first made in Canada at Port Hope, Ont., and from that time became best sellers.

In Victorian days the wealthy owned ponderous marble tubs, gradually replaced by solid porcelain. The wooden tubs owned by the average family gave way to those lined with metal and the next step was to painted metal tubs.

Today, however, steel is being increasingly used as the base metal. The demand for lighter, inexpensive bathtubs without any loss in quality has been responsible for the use of steel. A steel tub with porcelain enamel finish is only about one-third the weight of the similar cast iron tubs, and the finish, perfected by modern paint chemists, is smooth, hard and has a high scratch resistance.

Bathers can loll in their gleaming tubs soothed by warm water carried by steel plumbing from a heated tank and reflect on the hardships and ingenuity of their forefathers.

### Household Hints

With meat serve fried peach halves, made by dipping in egg then bread crumbs and pan frying.

An apple in the cookie jar keeps cookies soft and chewy, adds flavor and aroma, too.

An apple in the brown sugar jar keeps the sugar from becoming dry and lumpy.

Smother cooked green onions with cheese sauce and serve on toast for a delicious lunch or supper dish.

Mustard butter adds an interesting flavor to cooked vegetables. Cream together  $\frac{1}{3}$  c. butter, 2 tsp. prepared mustard, 1 tsp. sugar and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt then add 2 tsp. vinegar.

When buying canned peas the size six are the largest, the size one the smallest; if the label states they are ungraded as to size it contains a mixture of sizes.



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## Maternity Styles

*May be trim, pretty and youthful*

MODERN maternity dresses, whether home-sewn or ready-made, will give an expectant mother confidence in her appearance. They are designed to make her feel less cumbersome and to reduce her apparent size. They are as youthful and gay as one could wish any dress to be and they are so made that by buying the size she usually wears they will fit well throughout the entire "waiting" period.

Several years ago, the story goes, a young dress designer, just home from college, was quite displeased with the tent-like appearance of her sister's maternity clothes. Within an hour the girl had remade one of her sister's former dresses. It fitted, was comfortable, the hemline hung even, and it was attractive.

The young designer knew that if the top of a two-piece dress is flared and full, to be attractive the skirt must appear slim. She cut a semi-circular section out of the upper part of a slim skirt so that it fitted. Then she added a flaring hip-length top that was a perfect cover-up. The skirt opening, similar to a kangaroo pouch, was about five inches deep and ten inches wide. It allowed for expansion without stretching the skirt out of shape. It prevented the usual bulge in a skirt or dress that causes the hemline to rise by several inches at the center front and it meant that the skirt did not have to be yards in width in order to fit.

She soon was planning maternity clothes for her sister's friends, then opened a dress shop featuring maternity dresses of her own design. Within the last few years many of her ideas have been accepted generally by dress manufacturers. The kangaroo-opening is used often in maternity suits, skirts, slacks, shorts and two-piece dresses. A wrist-length top with pleats, gathers or a flare that originates at the shoulders, back and front, makes a perfect cover-up. Yet the costume is not the least tent-like in appearance. Special neckline and cuff effects, pretty colors and lovely materials make them fun to wear and suitable for every occasion in a busy life.

This skirt-opening idea can be used to convert a skirt one has or to make a special maternity skirt to wear with special tops or smocks. Cut out of the front section of the skirt a semi-circular portion five to six inches deep and ten to twelve inches wide. Bind the opening with a bias strip and add three tapes. Sew a tape on each side of the lower part of the opening to cross over and fasten at the top of the opening at the other side. The third tape replaces the waist band at the center front.

The rule for attractiveness always is to accent one's best features. Now is the time to emphasize your eyes, a clear complexion or shining hair and a young face. Pretty collar and cuffs in gay, fresh colors hold one's attention above the waist. A gay bouquet of imitation flowers at the neckline or on the shoulder or a pair of sparkling pins near the face will make it the center of attention. Try yellow, pink or white collar and cuffs on a navy dress, a striped or plaid taffeta with a basic shade and windsor tie at the neck of an artist's smock.



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# Awaited Event



No. 4130—For little boys and girls one-piece pyjamas with a drop back attached to the belt, a V-neck and a button front. Sleeves may be short or long, the feet covered or not as desired. A puppy-dog transfer for the pocket is included. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 requires 2½ yards 35-inch; for pyjamas with short sleeves and without footlets 2 yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 2656—A dress-up layette for the new baby includes a nightgown to open at the back or front, a sleeping garment with drawstring at the feet and wrists, a kimono and saque, a lace-trimmed full-length slip and dress and frilly bonnet for dress-up occasions and a bunting bag and hood. One size only. Material required for bunting and hood 1½ yards 54-inch, nightgown and sleeping garment 1½ yards 35-inch, dress and bonnet 2½ yards 35 or 39-inch and slip 1 yard 39-inch material. Price 25 cents.

State size and number for each pattern ordered.

Write name and address clearly.

Note price, to be included with order.

Patterns may be ordered from The Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg, or direct from your local dealer.

No. 3464—The most flattering of maternity suits with its slim skirt—made possible by the use of a kangaroo opening in the skirt front—and a flaring jacket. Make it of a light rayon or cotton for a two-piece dress or in a suiting fabric. The collar and cuffs may be trimmed with braid or they may be a contrast in color or fabric. Slit pockets add a vertical line. Adjustable straps on the skirt make it wearable throughout the waiting period. Sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 4¾ yards 39-inch material, ¾ yard contrast. Price 35 cents.

No. 8448—A maternity dress with neckline interest. The perky collar and cuffs draw attention to a young face. The skirt has a generous lap-over on each side. The jacket is flared front and back with three-quarter cuffed sleeves, a deep collar and one button at the neck. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 years. Size 15 requires 6¾ yards 39-inch, for dress and jacket, 3¾ yards for dress only, 3¾ yards for jacket only. Price 50 cents.

No. 3807—A darling coat, bonnet and dress for the toddler. Coat and dress have a tiny round yoke with scalloped shoulder piece and a small round collar. The lace-trimmed dress is gathered onto the yoke back and front. The bonnet has only three main pattern pieces and is darted to fit. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 1 requires 2 yards 35-inch or 1¼ yards 54-inch material for coat and bonnet, dress only requires 1½ yards 35-inch. Price 35 cents.

No. 3833—A prettiest-of-all dress and bonnet may be smocked at the yoke and waist as shown or for a tiny tot just at the yoke. Bonnet has one row of smocking, is crownless and buttons at the back. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 requires 2½ yards 39-inch for dress and bonnet, 1¾ yards for dress only. Price 35 cents.

No. 3043—The practical layette for the newborn baby includes a nightgown that opens at the back or front, a sleeping bag that ties at the feet, a shirt and undershirt, large and small bibs, kimono and saque. Note that kimono-style sleeves are used throughout. One size only. Material required (35 inches wide) for nightgown 1½ yards, sleeping garment 1¾ yards, shirt ¾ yard, undershirt ¾ yard, bibs ¾ yard and ½ yard. Price 25 cents.

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## Will Self-Help Save?

Continued from page 7

throughout the entire United States before long. In August of last year, states where vegetable oil substitutes were sold legally, witnessed a decline in the production of ice cream ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. In some substitute products the foreign-fat content ranges from 4 to 10 per cent.

In recent years there has been considerable discussion among some dairy leaders and scientists as to whether or not butterfat has been overemphasized as a proper base for determining milk prices. The solids in milk that are not fat, consist of valuable proteins, minerals and vitamins. The suggestion is urged in some quarters that with butterfat substitutes now a serious threat, the industry should do more justice to the solids-not-fat which are now, to some extent wasted, and at best are given no special recognition when milk prices are determined. Proponents of this idea have relied somewhat on the fact that it has not hitherto been possible to synthesize or otherwise imitate the casein of milk. This confidence has been jolted recently by reports

November 15, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the farm price support agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, had been offered 245 million pounds of 1952 crop cottonseed oil, or about 15 per cent of the estimated output for the year. As a result, soybean oil which had been abundant and much lower in price, met with increased demand.

Is the dairy industry entitled to any form of protection against these imported products? Probably most dairy manufacturers and many eastern, as well as western, producers, feel that it is. Ontario has already passed the Edible Oil Products Act, which has, however, not yet been proclaimed. The industry is in the unfortunate position of knowing that its salvation rests to a very considerable extent in the hands of the governments of ten provinces. In some of these provinces the dairy industry does not represent a major branch, either of the agricultural industry, or the provincial economy, whatever its significance may be to the welfare of Canada.

Moreover, most consumers have very little appreciation of the fundamental importance of dairying to agriculture

food for human consumption. The dairy cow does this with great efficiency. For a given amount of feed she provides three times as much digestible protein as a beef steer, and more than twice as much food energy in total edible products. She leaves more fertility on the land, because the sale of her milk carries off less plant food in it than is contained in the carcass of the steer, the hog, or other meat animal when it is sold off the farm; and besides, the growing of pasture grasses and hay crops, the natural food for the dairy cow, is one of the approved practices for preventing soil erosion."

The dairy industry itself must move as rapidly as possible to meet this threat. It has already initiated much needed research to discover the real nutritional values of genuine ersatz dairy products. The Dairy Farmers of Canada, the National Dairy Council and the Associated Milk Foundations have joined together in a project involving a study of the nutritional properties of butterfat, which will be carried out in McGill University under the direction of Dr. E. W. Crampton of MacDonald College, Quebec, a foremost nutritional authority in Canada, and on the Continent.

Much more, however, is needed than this. Research is also needed in the field of new dairy products, or new uses for milk. The industry, as a whole, has been slow to insist that our federal and provincial departments of agriculture, and our universities and experimental stations devote more attention to the mechanization of livestock production, including time-saving dairy equipment, barn layouts and the economical handling of large quantities of roughage involved in dairy production. Production per acre on a large proportion of Canadian grasslands is relatively low. There is reason to believe that it could be doubled in many instances.



Vast quantities of roughage, unfit for human consumption, are transformed into milk by the dairy cow. Here is a winter's supply on one Manitoba dairy farm.

from the United Kingdom indicating that the total milk constituents have been replaced in a synthetic ice cream by what is described as greatly improved, deglutinated barley flour. If this is true, it suggests a strong possibility that further research may make possible the replacement of milk solids-not-fat in other substitute products, perhaps in fluid milk itself.

THESE examples of what may shortly be trip-hammer blows at the dairy industry, explain the grave concern which at least the more enlightened members of the industry feel at the present time. The problem presented to all dairymen is exceedingly complex. It is the place of butterfat that is being attacked; and butterfat, moreover, is the constituent of milk which is assessed at greatest value in the market place. The attacker, vegetable oils, is a type of product which we have, so far, not been able to produce in adequate quantities in Canada.

If a substitute for butterfat were Canadian-grown, the industry might feel no just cause for complaint. Indeed, Gilbert MacMillan, president of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, has said: "In as far as Canadian farmers can produce these materials, dairy farmers present no objection." The fact is that they are not produced under high-cost Canadian conditions, but at the present time are either the production from low-cost areas, or the surplus production in the U.S. As of

and good farming in general. Neither are they yet ready to forgive the dairy industry for its willingness a few years ago to impose butter, instead of margarine, prices on them. The B.C. Federation of Agriculture recently presented a brief to the government of that province, in which a federal royal commission was suggested, which would ascertain all the facts and make a study of the ramifications of the problem of dairy substitutes. In the course of the brief the Federation said:

"The whole question is exceedingly complex and it would appear that no comprehensive effort has as yet been made, either on the part of the government of Canada, or on the part of provincial legislatures, to assess the full impact on the economy of the country of the effect of the substitution of vegetable oils for butterfat in the whole range of dairy products. It would appear, also, that no comprehensive scheme or method has been yet devised for the regulation and control of these imitation dairy products, to the end that deception and fraud will not be practiced upon an uninformed and unsuspecting public."

DR. G. E. HALL, president, University of Western Ontario, has made the following statement about the value of dairy cattle in relation to human food: "Livestock is at present the only agricultural agency available to us, for converting rough feeds into

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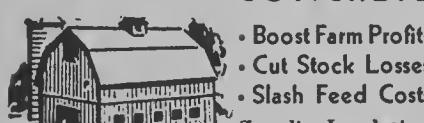
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AT LUMBER & BUILDING SUPPLY DEALERS





The Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life meets. Commissioners, right to left: J. L. Phelps (end of table), W. B. Baker (chairman), Chas. Gibbings, T. H. Bourassa, and Mrs. Nancy Alams. Others are staff and consultants.

## Sask. Commission Progresses

Local communities and organizations now preparing briefs for presentation later

by J. E. PASCOE

SASKATCHEWAN'S Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life has, in the space of a few weeks, changed from merely a name to a realistic fact-finding body that already has made important contact with large sections of the province.

It has also made very clear that it is much more than just a farm commission. Through two large meetings of representatives from provincial organizations, five community forums, 16 agricultural committee meetings, 20 farm radio groups and two dozen or more other gatherings, it has become known as a "people's commission."

Just how an initial contact with the public can spread was shown after a meeting in Swift Current with the Southwest Saskatchewan Boards of Trade and a second meeting with the Swift Current branch of the Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists, which was attended by representatives of 23

other organizations, including Rotary, Kiwanis, Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation, P.F.R.A., two farm radio forum groups, Oddfellows and the Natural History Society. Within the next three weeks, meetings were called by agricultural committees at Esme, Wymark, Vesper, Simmie, Blumenhof, Lac Pelletier, Vanguard, Glen Bain, St. Boswell's, Ernfold, Waldeck, Morse, Beverley, Herbert, Pambrun and Shamrock.

The main problem brought up at the Board of Trade meeting in Swift Current was the influx of farmers into towns and the apparently growing trend of working the farms from towns. If the present movement into towns becomes a permanent way of farming, the delegates asked how the towns would have to change to meet the new conditions. Later H. A. Purdy, executive secretary for the Boards of Trade, sent a letter to 226 secretaries of boards of trade and chambers of commerce, suggesting that they prepare local briefs for incorporation into a general chamber of commerce brief. He also asked them to help organize local community forums as a means of stimu-

lating interest in the commission's work.

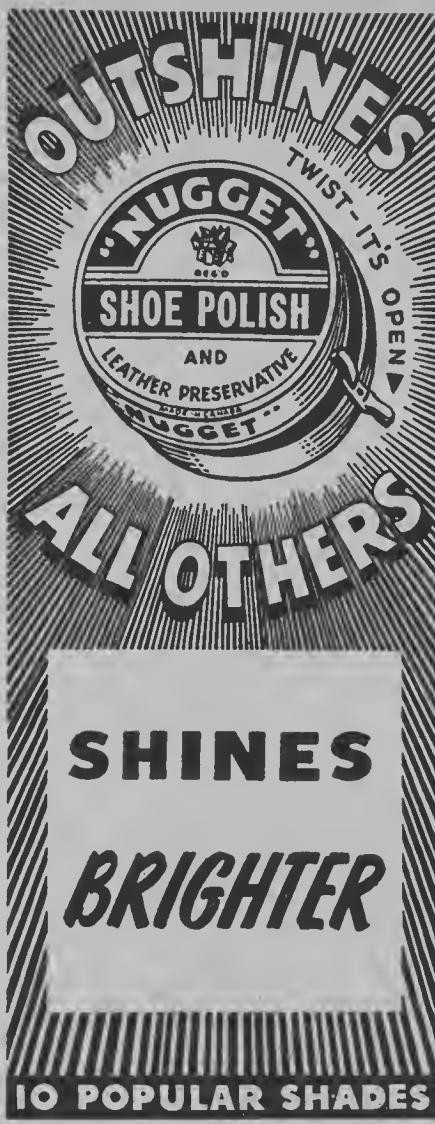
[Commission photos]



Hodgetville Community Forum old-timers (above) talk over changes they have witnessed.



Large gatherings are split into small groups (right) which discuss their community problems.



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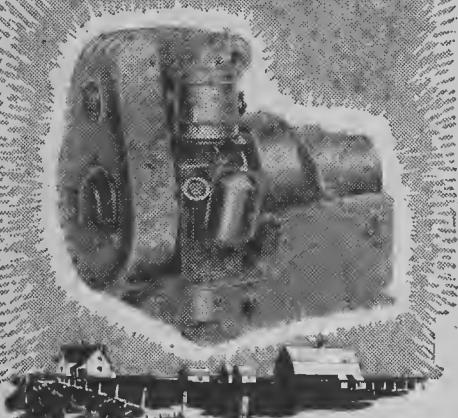
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**DID YOU SEE  
THE BRODGET AD  
ON PAGE 27?**

lating interest in the presentation of briefs.

Purpose of these forums is to get as many people as possible working with the commissioners; and also to get the viewpoint of a large cross-section of farmers, townspeople, women and young people.

Group discussions are paying off in results. When a gathering of 150 or more people is broken up into groups of six or seven, everyone has a chance to talk. With a secretary for each group to report back to the general meeting, all views and opinions can be recorded for later use in preparing briefs. Group discussion forums will be held in 35 or 40 communities before spring.

A meeting of all commissioners in Regina, December 11 and 12 marked the beginning of "phase two" of their job. Under the broad classification of "problem areas" they tentatively selected eight main avenues of investigation. These may be narrowed down still more in the next few weeks. The eight problem areas selected are: rural settlement pattern, farm management, marketing, farmer organizations, co-ordination of services, research, extension, and alternative employment in related industries.

"In making its selection the Commission was guided by information gathered through interviews and a

variety of conferences and meetings," said Chairman Baker. "These initial selections will give direction to those interested in presenting briefs to the Commission. The public will have the opportunity to give further guidance to the commissioners through community forums and meetings held early next year."

Much interest is being shown in the coming inquiry into the farm settlement pattern and how it affects rural living. Linked with this pattern of scattered farmsteads, are the problems of maintaining good roads, high cost of electrification, poor telephone service, closed rural schools, lack of community life and difficulties in providing commercial services.

The commissioners also will take a close look at the extension activities of the university, the federal and provincial governments and commercial agencies. Linked with this will be a study of how press, radio and libraries fit into the general picture.

In the problem area of alternative employment in related industries, the Commission will take into account the slack periods in farm work and the need for opportunities to absorb surplus farm population.

The problem areas will be brought into sharper focus at community forums and community and regional hearings of the next few months.

## Fish Fertilize Newfoundland Gardens

Gardeners in this island province look to the sea for soil foods

by D. W. S. RYAN

NEWFOUNDLAND fishermen farmers raise a good crop of potatoes every year. This is their chief vegetable. They also raise some turnips, cabbage, beets, carrots and parsnips—all the organic way.

In more than 1,000 villages around our 6,000 miles of coastline our fishermen usually raise enough potatoes to last them until the next harvest. The other vegetables last through the winter and spring months.

Every fisherman has three or four, or more, gardens scattered about in the village. These gardens may be only a few yards wide, or may contain an acre or two.

About three weeks after the potatoes are in the ground, and just as they are leafing through the soil and ready to be trenched, the caplin swarm to the beaches for spawning.

Fishermen catch these six to eight-

inch fish in hand nets and take them to their gardens where they spread them fresh on each side of their potato drills. Then they pile the earth on and as the fish decompose the plants take on a rapid dark green growth. Other vegetables are treated the same way.

Most fishermen never use commercial fertilizer—just their barnyard manure and fish or kelp from the sea. And their crops are usually good.

The housewife puts the potatoes to many uses, even to making buns served with molasses sauce. Contented is the fisherman if his cellar bins are flush with fine potatoes in the fall.

For the fishermen in the outports of Newfoundland their gardens are as much to them as their salmon nets, lobster pots, herring seines, and cod traps. No matter how busy the fishing season is they will find some time to give to their gardens.

*This Newfoundland fisherman and his family set great store by their garden atop a cliff, and its potato crop. The wheelbarrow is necessary to take the crop to the main road leading to the village.*

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between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

# The Country Boy and Girl



HAPPY NEW YEAR, boys and girls—may 1953 be a year of happiness and success for you! One of the first things we do in the new year is to write thank-you notes to our friends who have sent us gifts at Christmas time. In this way we let them know that we appreciate their kindness to us.

Why not start off the new year by doing a good turn for the birds around your district? January is a hungry month for them

and a little straw and grain scattered out in the fields a short distance from the house would be most welcome. Bluejays, sharp tailed grouse, chickadees, sparrows and partridges will come to the table you spread for them.

You can write your name in colors, even though you write with an ordinary pencil. Here is the way to do it: on a sheet of paper draw bands of color across the page (use very bright colors). Now lay your color sheet face down on a clean sheet of white paper. Use your pencil to write your name on the back of the sheet you colored. This colored sheet will act as a carbon and your name will show on the white sheet in color. If you would like your name in wide colored letters use the unsharpened end of a pencil to trace out your name.

Ann Sankey

## Danny Gibbon's Goblin

by Mary Grannan

IT was a dull January day. The sky seemed to hang low over the small white house where Danny Gibbon lived. He pointed this out to his mother.

"It's going to snow, Danny," she said. "Those clouds are heavy with snow."

Danny laughed, and hopped about on one foot, and chanted; "Goody! goody! I'm going to build a big snowhouse, if it's the kind of snow that builds snowhouses. Because, Mum, it takes a special kind of snow to build snowhouses. It takes wet snow."

Mother nodded. "By the look of the sky, it's going to be the right kind, Danny," she said.

It was. Danny built the snowhouse on the front lawn, with an entrance, facing the street. It was big enough for Danny to sit comfortably inside. When it was finished, his mother gave him an old blanket for a carpet. Danny was very proud of his new home. He didn't want to leave it when suppertime came, and asked his mother to bring his food to him.

"I'll do nothing of the sort, Danny Gibbon," said his mother. "You've been in that house long enough. You'll get cold if you stay much longer. And besides, someone else might like to enjoy sitting in it for a little while."

Danny's eyes danced with excitement. "Like what somebody else? Like you, Mum? Would you like to sit in my snowhouse for a while?"

Mother shook her head. "No, thank you," she said, laughingly. "I'm quite happy with my own house."

"Then what did you mean, Mum?" asked Danny. "You must have been thinking of someone. Who was it?"

Mother pretended then, to be thinking deeply, and then she said, "Like a goblin, perhaps, a little goblin."

"How would a goblin get into my snowhouse?" asked the little boy.

"Perhaps like the one in your fairy tale book. You remember how he got into the playhouse," said Mrs. Gibbon.

"Yes," said Danny. "The little girl built a playhouse on top of a fairy ring, and the little goblin came up through the fairy ring, and there he was in her playhouse. I hope I've built my snowhouse over a fairy ring."

America. They tell me he was wearing a red cap and a plaid coat, and . . ."

Mrs. Gibbon interrupted by crying out, "Danny's goblin!"

"What's that, dear?"

Mrs. Gibbon laughed. "I think you'll find the lost monkey out in the snowhouse on our front lawn, with Danny. He's been feeding him all day long, and calling him a goblin. I thought it was a game of pretending. Come on, let's see if I'm right."

They were right. Danny came out of the snowhouse when he was called, with his "goblin" on his shoulder.

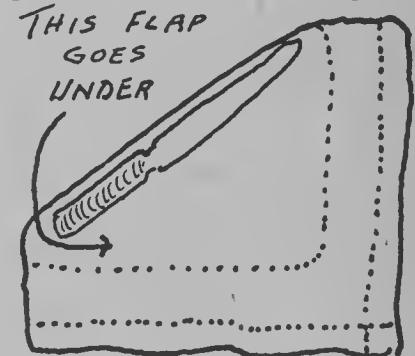
He was very disappointed when he heard that he must return the "goblin" to men at the station. But he was very happy three days later, when a little brown pony came to him as a reward from the monkey's owner. Danny Gibbon called his pony GOBLIN.

First, you fold the one corner of the napkin over as shown in the diagram. Notice that the edges of the short fold are about two inches from the edges of the long one. Now turn the napkin over so that the short fold is underneath. Place the knife along the folded edge, as shown, and roll the knife up inside the napkin. Continue rolling until the two corner ends of the napkin appear.

Now for the magic. Take hold of the two corner ends, one in each hand, and lift the napkin up quickly so as to make it unroll and let the knife out.

But presto! for some reason or other the knife doesn't come out at all as expected. Try it!—Walter King.

THIS FLAP GOES UNDER



## After Dinner Trick

IT'S so simple, yet so puzzling! In fact, you can play this trick on yourself and not discover the secret for a long time. A table napkin and a dinner knife is required.

## Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 12 of series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

AN illustrator can never do enough sketching from life. No matter how many sketch books he fills, there is always something new for him to study and file away in his memory. Often, when travelling in the country, one comes on something interesting, something which could possibly be of use sometime in an illustration. An old-fashioned top buggy, for instance, or a boy milking a cow, a blacksmith's forge or children building a snowman.

When you see such an object or group, do not hesitate. Out with the sketch book and get it set down. Forget about details: buttons, seams, shoelaces or earrings—go after action and the lines that give the shape. A quick oval for the head of a man; then the long line from the shoulders down the trunk and the swing of the arms. Get these important structural details right away. Do not worry about painstaking feature elaboration or small details of costume. They have no place in a quick sketch.

Try to get the free sweeping lines that express the size and attitude of the figure. Surprisingly few lines are needed to get the essential pose of any figure, and once you have got that, you can add all the details you wish, later.

The accompanying sketches are replicas of a number of quick studies made at Selkirk dock, this past summer, while getting ready to illustrate the instalments of the serial *Tanya*, by Kristine Benson Kristofferson, now appearing in *The Country Guide*. These, and a great many similar notes, were gotten by driving a car to the dock and sketching, while the men were busy loading one of the big lake boats, drawing at intervals as a "possibility" presented itself.

The sketches reproduced here are done with a brush, but an ordinary lead pencil is what I prefer for almost all quick sketching. Do not have the point too sharp unless you are doing some extra fine detail work.



CLARENCE  
TILLENIUS.

# THE Country GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME  
Serving the farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

VOL. LXXII WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1953 No. 1

## Transition

**I**N many respects the year 1952 has been a notable one for Canada as a whole. Gross national production probably reached \$23 billion, or about seven per cent more than in 1951. Exports reached \$4.2 billion, and about \$5.2 billion have gone into construction and the increase of durable capital assets. At the year's end, employment was running about three per cent ahead of a year ago, but despite full employment, the cost-of-living index has remained fairly steady for the year. Wholesale prices have declined, retail trade has been excellent, and there has been little, if any, evidence of renewed inflation in the face of nearly ten per cent higher non-farm wages and salaries and the removal of consumer credit restrictions as early as last May. In August, the Canadian dollar commanded a premium of 4 5/16 per cent over the U.S. dollar. Also, Canada has achieved third place among the trading nations of the world.

Agriculturally, 1952 was a good year, too. Excluding Wheat Board interim payments, cash farm income for the first nine months exceeded that of last year by \$80 million. The value of the principal grain crops on hand after the harvest may reach \$1.8 billion; and the final value of all field crops may touch \$2.4 billion for the first time, as the result of our record 688-million-bushel wheat crop. Cash income from dairy products for the nine months was slightly up, at \$294 million, but livestock and poultry receipts were down \$202 million, partly, although not entirely, as a result of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

Leaving the grain producers' temporary good fortune aside, the squeeze on the great majority of Canadian farmers was clamped just a little tighter in 1952. Compared with the urban worker's increase of nearly ten per cent in wages and salaries, accompanied by a steady cost of living, farm prices tended to fall and farm costs to rise. Moreover, there is little prospect that the situation will right itself in 1953. There is every prospect, however, of a continued strong and growing domestic demand; and with the opening of the U.S. market, trading in livestock and animal products can return to a normal basis, which will, of itself, become a steady influence.

## Federal-Provincial Conference

**A**PEARING elsewhere in this issue are the highlights of the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference, held in December at Ottawa. These annual conferences have been held pretty much in their present form since 1942. Before that, there were annual conferences of a sort, though few people ever heard of them. During the war years they served a very useful purpose, because the situation was critical, food contracts with Britain became increasingly important, and the specific quantities involved, automatically became production targets for Canadian agriculture to aim at.

As food contracts with Britain disappeared into the postwar gloom, the annual farm conference reflected the growing uncertainties created by the increasingly difficult problems facing some branches of the industry. The conference was no longer a production-planning conference, as in wartime; instead, it became an outlook conference, the primary function of which was to forecast for Canadian farmers, developments and trends in both supply and demand, and to suggest the probable course of prices. To deny this function would be to deny the utility of the conference: on the other hand, to suggest that it could be completely fulfilled, would be unrealistic. A reasonably correct forecast two-thirds of the time would warrant commendation.

For a number of reasons the conference has failed to develop satisfactorily as an outlook con-

ference. It has failed to predict with desirable clarity and directness. One reason, no doubt, is that the committees appointed to prepare the commodity reports presented to the conference, are not permitted to exercise directness. Thus, the able civil servants who man these committees, and who should, and do, know production and marketing trends across Canada better than anyone else, are not permitted to develop the necessary experience which successful forecasting requires. The Minister's reputed blue pencil would kill all such initiative; and, in these circumstances, the reports are rather more like dissertations than summaries and forecasts. Brevity and clarity are replaced by an excessive number of hackneyed words such as the "ifs" and "buts" of equivocation, which are too often evidences of repression and indecision.

Admittedly, prediction is difficult if not impossible in agriculture. Farmers do not expect the impossible, but on the other hand, they can do the easy things themselves.

## The Wheat Agreement

**T**HE meeting of the International Wheat Council at Washington, beginning January 30, will be one at which it will not be easy to achieve a result satisfactory to both exporters and importers. The four-year Agreement ends July 31, and at the previous meeting held in London, last April, only preliminary discussions took place with regard to prices. Aside from any other considerations which were operative at that time, neither Britain nor the United States was ready to commit itself so far in advance of the expiry date.

The Agreement about to end has worked to the advantage of the 42 importing countries. This is evidenced by the fact that every sale so far made by Canada under the Agreement has been at the agreed maximum price, though during this period the Canadian Wheat Board has been able to sell many millions of bushels outside the Agreement, at the consistently higher prices ruling for Class II wheat. Aside altogether from the question as to whether Canadian producers have "lost" anything pricewise by the Agreement, the significance of these circumstances is that the willingness of exporting countries to abide loyally by its terms has been proved on every market day since July 31, 1949. On the contrary, the loyalty of importing countries to the Agreement has not yet been tested. This is not to suggest that any importing country would be disloyal, if prices dropped down to, or below, the minimum, but it emphasizes a point that many producers tend to forget.

A fair criticism of the present agreement is that it lacks sufficient flexibility; but how best to achieve flexibility presents a problem to which economists and statisticians in several countries have no doubt been giving much consideration. One such suggestion, made by Dr. A. E. Richards, Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, seems to warrant careful analysis. It would begin with the average price for the last preceding year, and would permit during the ensuing year some designated price range, above and below this average price, of, say, 15 per cent. A study of wheat prices over the 1923-50 period, however, indicates that the permissible range of prices, above and below the average price of the previous year, might have to be close to 25 per cent for a period of perhaps five or six years, before prices would average out equally to the advantage of exporting and importing countries.

It seems fair to assume that the majority of wheat producers in western Canada would like to see a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, if a substantial upward revision of prices can be secured. Their views almost certainly would coincide with the opinion recently expressed by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who said in Toronto:

"The Government of Canada and the western grain growers are still interested in trying to achieve reasonable stability of prices and markets, and will continue to support the principle of an international wheat agreement. Canada will participate in a renewal of the Agreement, if reasonable rates can be negotiated; and, let me add, we shall not be easily satisfied . . . We can, of course, get along

without such an agreement, and its renewal can by no means be taken for granted. But I think it would be good for Canada, and good for the world generally, if a satisfactory extension can be arranged."

## Subsidies to Agriculture

**T**HE word "subsidy" is a fighting word with most farm organizations. In theory they are against it with might and main. It savors of having obtained something one is not entitled to, of getting something for nothing. Indeed, to hear some people talk about it, a subsidy is first cousin to graft and corruption.

In reality a subsidy is nothing of the sort. It is a grant of money to a section of the community, usually paid by the government, because it is believed that the country as a whole will benefit. In principle, it is a means of equalizing opportunity, or like putting a government shoulder behind an industry wagon to lessen a temporary or chronic disability. It is true that subsidies, like power of any kind, can be abused, but governments are not nearly as likely to abuse the power they have been given, as are the people who have given it to them. They know that in a free enterprise economy, balanced progress is very important, and that a little help is often more helpful than a lot, if only because the larger quantity would destroy initiative. Often, however, the most important problem concerning a subsidy is not whether it can be justified, but how much and for how long. No industry, including agriculture, has any right to continuous premiums on its own inefficiency, bad judgment, or failure to be progressive.

Agriculture over the past fifty years has benefitted from subsidies of many kinds. In all, some \$941 million has been classified as subsidy payments on behalf of agriculture, during this period. By far the greater part of these payments have accumulated since 1938. Some have been paid primarily for the benefit of consumers, others for the development of cold storage facilities throughout the country, still others for the encouragement of fairs, exhibitions and agricultural societies, and the maintenance of the National Livestock (purebred) Records office. These and many other items, including the cost of compensating farmers for the animals ordered slaughtered by the federal government under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, swell the average annual total of such subsidies over the fifty-year period, to nearly \$19 million.

It is quite unlikely that without subsidies of this varied nature and in approximately these amounts, agriculture would now have reached its present degree of efficiency. Some would undoubtedly have applied the money in other directions, but such differences are of opinion and judgment, rather than of honesty and intent. It is true, also, that no other part of the Canadian economy has required subsidies in such variety. There are, however, ample reasons for this circumstance, which, it is to be feared, are not well understood by the majority of those outside of agriculture. Agriculture is, of all Canadian industries, the most widely distributed: wherever Canadians live, some form of agriculture is to be found. No other industry consists of so many relatively small units, or so closely combines a business with a way of living. No other industry requires, for its highest efficiency, the application of science from so many fields; nor does any other industry exhibit quite the same dependence on export trade, while at the same time producing products so vital to the health and welfare of all citizens. Finally, no other industry is faced with social and cultural problems, which increase as the individual achieves success, because as his operations expand, he gradually moves farther away from his neighbors.

It is these peculiarities of agriculture which have justified subsidies in such variety. In more recent years price supports have entered the picture in one form or another. These, on the whole, have cost relatively little, and have been administered economically. It may well be that the \$10 million expended under the Agricultural Prices Support Act, to March 31 last, has achieved more than any similar amount expended elsewhere for the same purpose.